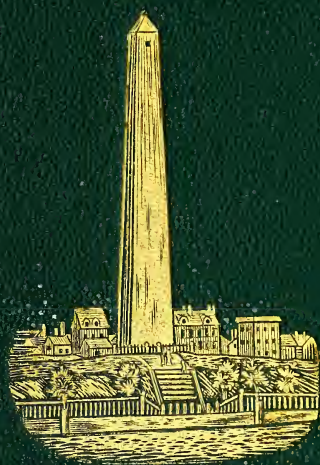


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BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION.PROCEEDINGS OF THE BUNKER
HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

GENE W. F. BULLITT
Pittsfield Mass.

From the

Bunker Hill Monument Association,

With the respects of

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,

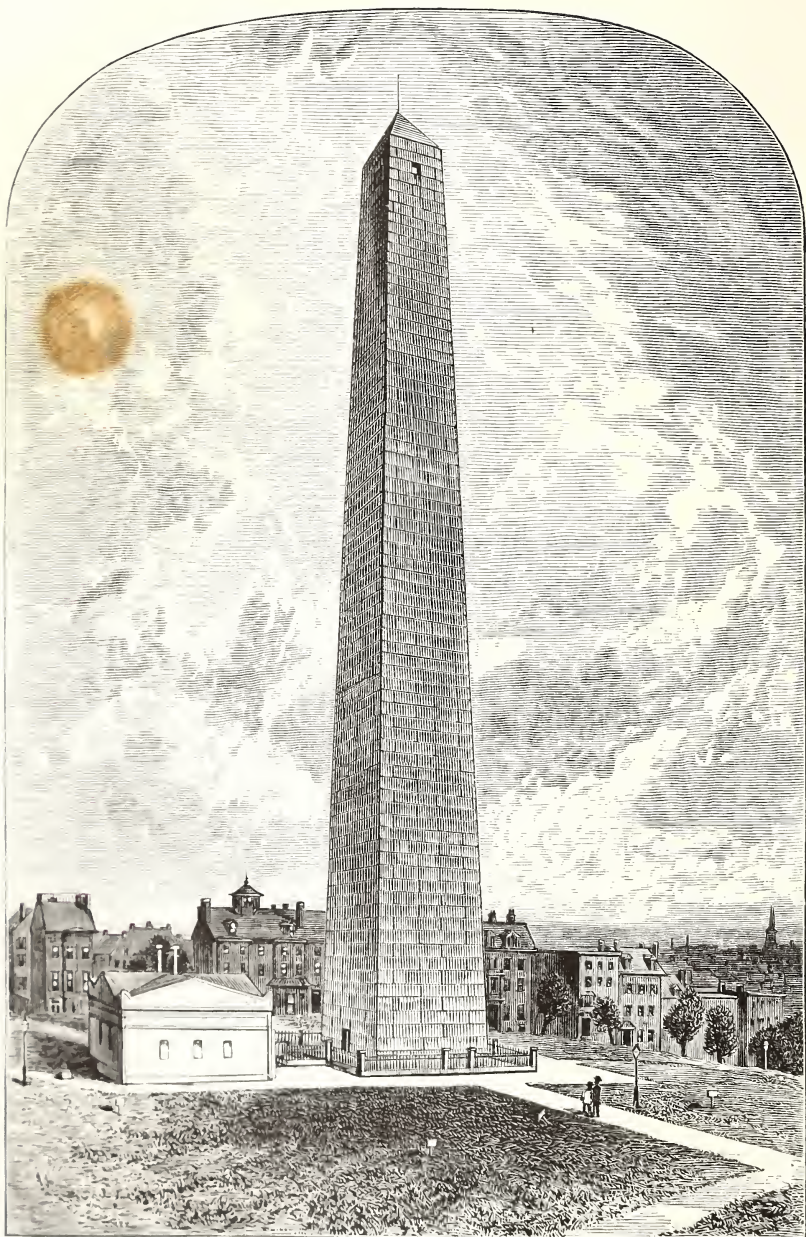
ANDREW C. FEARING, Jr.,

Committee.

Boston, December, 1875.



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BUNKER HILL.

[Drawn by EDWIN A. ATTH Y. Engraved by A. V. S. ANTHONY.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 23, 1875,

WITH THE

ORATION OF HON. CHARLES DEVENS, JR.,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,

JUNE 17, 1875.



BOSTON:

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

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PROCEEDINGS
AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING,
JUNE 23, 1875.

PROCEEDINGS.

JUNE 23, 1875.

THE Annual Meeting of the BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION was held this day at the Hall of the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, in Boston, at ten o'clock, A.M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, D.D., of Boston.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President of the Association, delivered his Annual Address.

Upon the conclusion of the address, Hon. THOMAS C. AMORY, in offering, at the suggestion of the President, the customary tribute to Dr. SHURTLEFF, said it seemed difficult to believe that nearly a twelvemonth had passed since his death. It would be many a year before he was forgotten. We might not question the behests of Providence; but it was sad to think, for their own sake, that his life could not have been prolonged to take part in our festal jubilee. All must remember his admirable account of the destruction of the tea, when that event was commemorated; and, with

his inquiring mind and retentive memory, many an incident overlooked, and now generally forgotten, would no doubt have been found there garnered up to illustrate other marked days in our calendar of freedom. He would have taken especial delight in the recent high festival, its suggestions and associations; for no one better understood its significance.

American in every pulse and pore; living not his own life only, but that of all his progenitors, from the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, who, like Israel of old, fled from the land of bondage to plant their British birthright in more congenial soil; familiar with all the events of our colonial and provincial history, as if he had been himself "the greater part of them," with ancient worthies, public personages, or in private paths as if he had met them face to face,—the spirit that animated them entered into his being, till his nature was all compact of our legendary lore. If possessed of no gift of prophecy, all who had the privilege of his conversation or companionship, or had read his many contributions to our local historical literature, must remember well his power of retrospect in conjuring up the dead past, and investing it with new vitality.

His busy life was many-sided, variously interwoven with the interests, public, social, and literary, of the community; and from his associates in these different walks had proceeded high tribute of respect and praise for what he was and did. The pressure of

the occasion forbade much more that might be said; but their late honored friend had been long connected with the Association, and taken a deep interest in its objects, and he has many and great claims to be remembered.

The following Resolution was then offered by Mr. AMORY and unanimously adopted : —

Resolved, That we cannot but be forcibly reminded, by the centennial period on which we are entering, of one of our late associates, unfortunately for us taken from life too soon to take part in its festal celebrations. Conversant as he was with the events commemorated, and steadfast in the principles we are associated to uphold, no one would have more gladly united with us in these sacred rites than Dr. SHURTLEFF, no familiar presence would have been more cordially greeted, or has been more generally missed. If late to extend to his memory the usual tribute as one of our earliest and most devoted members, his contributions to American history will not be speedily forgotten, his faith in American institutions has still a vivifying influence, his connection with each and all of us was too close and intimate for its hold to be weakened; and we take pleasure in recording our undiminished sense of his worth, not in his public and official alone, but in all his other relations.

Hon. OTIS NORCROSS submitted the following Resolution on the death of CHARLES LEIGHTON, which was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That as we miss to-day the presence of the honored and venerable CHARLES LEIGHTON, one of our Vice-Presidents, we cannot refrain from expressing our sorrow at his death, and our great respect for that integrity of character and public spirit which he ever evinced through his long and varied career. For forty-two years he served the Association as a member of its Government; he was always present at its Annual Meetings, and ever ready to do any special duty in its behalf. He looked forward to our late Centennial with much interest, saying, a few weeks since,

that if he lived he should participate in its observance; but he was not permitted to see the day, for the great Disposer of events suddenly gathered him to his fathers, leaving to mourning friends the memory of a man true in all the relations of life, a staunch patriot and a good citizen.

Hon. F. W. LINCOLN submitted the following Resolution on the death of ALBERT FEARING, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, As we recall the memory of the recent past, and remember those who have united with us in the commemoration of the heroic deeds of our Revolutionary fathers, we miss at this annual gathering the form and genial spirit of our associate, the Hon. ALBERT FEARING, who, for thirty-five years, was an active officer of its Government. In his life was exemplified the virtues which constitute the career of a good citizen and a Christian philanthropist. An earnest advocate of every worthy enterprise, the zealous promoter of many measures for the comfort and improvement of his fellow-beings, a wise and sagacious business man, a liberal giver of the means which Providence had placed in his hands, and a sympathizing friend and associate, he was an honor to the community of which he formed a part, and, dying a Christian death at a ripe old age, has left a memory to be honored and cherished by all who come after him.

Dr. C. D. HOMANS submitted the following Resolution on the death of JAMES LAWRENCE, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That it becomes us, as we remember to-day the Associates who have during the year passed on in their immortal career, to mention with respect and to pay our tribute of praise to the memory of JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq., a descendant of Revolutionary sires, who, early imbued with a patriotic spirit, did his part, so far as his health and physical weakness would permit, in sustaining public institutions, and serving the community in which he lived. His interest and liberal pecuniary contributions to literary, educational, and philanthropic objects continued through his long and weary illness until his death. Though of late not an active par-

ticipant in our deliberations, yet his early manhood was devoted to its interests; and it is fitting that we should make honorable mention of his services to the Association, and of our regret at his departure from the scenes of earth.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer, SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, Esq., was presented, and was by vote accepted, and ordered to be filed and printed.

Voted, That the Annual Report of the President be accepted, and so much of it as requires action by the Association be referred to the Standing Committee.

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be given to their Associate, Hon. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., for his classic, eloquent, and very appropriate Oration delivered on Bunker Hill, on the First Centennial Anniversary of the battle, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for the press.

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be given to Rev. RUFUS ELLIS, D.D., and to Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, for their very acceptable services as chaplains on the occasion of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be given to the Apollo Club for the very excellent and appropriate music furnished by them on Bunker Hill at their great celebration on the 17th inst.; and, also, to CHARLES J. SPRAGUE, a member of the club, for the very appropriate hymns composed by him for the occasion.

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be given to GEORGE SENNOTT, Esq., for the patriotic Ode composed by him, which was selected from several poetical compositions offered, and was read at their great celebration of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be given to the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, for their highly valued services in escorting the Association and their guests in the grand procession to Bunker Hill on the First Centennial Anniversary of the battle.

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be given to Colonel HENRY WALKER, Chief Marshal, and his Assistants, for their very efficient and acceptable services on the occasion of the great celebration of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Voted unanimously, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be given to their Directors, RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, HENRY LYON, EDWARD LAWRENCE, T. T. SAWYER, CHARLES F. FAIRBANKS, and GEORGE B. NEAL, and to their Associate Members, P. J. STONE, F. THOMPSON, HENRY W. BRAGG, and T. M. DEVENS, for the very hospitable manner in which the Association, their marshals, and guests were entertained by them at their residences on the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

A letter from Lieut. HENRY METCALF, U. S. A., requesting a loan of the "Hancock" and "Adams" for exhibition at the Centennial of 1876, was by vote referred to the Standing Committee, with full power.

Thirty were admitted members of the Association.
(See pages 212-216.)

The Chair appointed Messrs. URIEL CROCKER, OSMYN BREWSTER, and OTIS NORCROSS, a Committee to audit the Treasurer's Report for the ensuing year.

Voted, That the Proceedings and Address be printed as usual.

The following persons were nominated and elected as officers of the Association for the year 1875-76, viz.: —

OFFICERS.

President.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

Vice-Presidents.

*The President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association,
ex officio.*

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

URIEL CROCKER.

THOMAS ASPINWALL.

CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

Directors.

JAMES S. AMORY.
THOMAS G. APPLETON.
WILLIAM APPLETON.
EDWARD T. BARKER.
NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE.
OSMYN BREWSTER.
EDWARD BROOKS.
T. QUINCY BROWNE.
SAMUEL C. COBB.
CHARLES R. CODMAN.
JAMES DANA.
FRANKLIN DARRACOTT.
F. GORDON DEXTER.
HARRY H. EDES.
CHARLES F. FAIRBANKS.
HENRY K. FROTHINGHAM.
CHARLES HALE.
CHARLES D. HOMANS.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE.
WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.
EDWARD LAWRENCE.
JAMES LEE, JR.
WINSLOW LEWIS.
F. W. LINCOLN.

ISAAC LIVERMORE.
SAMUEL K. LOTHROP.
CHARLES LYMAN.
HENRY LYON.
THEOPHILUS R. MARVIN.
SAMUEL F. McCLEARY.
CHARLES MERRIAM.
GEORGE B. NEAL.
OTIS NORCROSS.
THOMAS H. PERKINS.
WILLIAM PERKINS.
JOHN H. REED.
TIMOTHY T. SAWYER.
HIRAM S. SHURTLEFF.
L. MILES STANDISH.
HENRY K. THATCHER.
JOSEPH B. THOMAS.
JOHN H. THORNDIKE.
HENRY WALKER.
SAMUEL H. WALLY.
G. WASHINGTON WARREN.
J. COLLINS WARREN.
WILLIAM W. WHEILDON.
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT.

Treasurer.

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL.

Secretary.

ANDREW C. FEARING, JR.

Voted, That the Association appoint a Committee of five to procure subscriptions in behalf of erecting a statue in honor of Colonel WILLIAM PRESCOTT, to be placed, under the direction of the Standing Committee, on Bunker Hill.

MESSRS. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, ABBOTT LAWRENCE, HENRY WALKER, CHARLES F. FAIRBANKS, and J. COLLINS WARREN were appointed.

Voted, That the Committee be authorized to fill vacancies, and to add to their number.

MESSRS. OTIS NORCROSS and F. W. LINCOLN were appointed a committee to escort the President elect to the chair, who briefly expressed his thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him.

Rev. S. K. LOTHROP presented the following Resolution and remarks: —

MR. PRESIDENT, — For the first time in twenty-eight years we have made a change to-day in the executive head of this Association. In his opening address, Mr. WARREN informed us that he has been an officer of the Association for “forty years, save one,” — three as Director, eight as Secretary, and twenty-eight as President; and the incumbent of this latter office necessarily has a large influence in the direction of our affairs. Many members of the Association, as is well known among us, have at times differed from Mr. Warren as to the measures and policy to be pursued in the management of the interests intrusted to us; but no one will question his sincerity, or the claim of his deep and earnest devotion upon our grateful recognition. I have much pleasure, therefore, sir, in submitting the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be presented to the Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN for his long, faithful, and devoted services as its President.

Hon. J. M. WIGHTMAN said: —

MR. PRESIDENT, — I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification at the introduction of this resolution; and I second it with great pleasure. The long time which the retiring President has been connected with our Association, the devoted attention he has bestowed in promoting its interests, and the earnest desire he has exhibited to carry out all measures which in his judgment would conduce to render the Monument and its associations an object of interest to the citizens at large as a national memorial in the history of our country, justly entitle him to our grateful recognition of his services. And we may congratulate ourselves that in the election of his worthy successor we have one who will continue to uphold the honorable object of our Association with talent and ability.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

A. C. FEARING, Jr.,
Secretary.

J. H. Daniels, printing 10.00

J. B. Goodnow, bills for labor and expenses at the

Monument, — 12 months to June 1, 1875 . . . 2,297.53

\$5,287.18

To Balance carried forward to new account, 1875-76

580.87

\$5,868.05

E. & O. E.

Boston, June 22, 1875.

\$5,868.05

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, *Treasurer.*

By A. C. FEARING, JR.

TRIAL BALANCE, JUNE 1, 1875.

Dr.

Page 16. The Monument at cost \$133,649.83

" 53. Treasurer's Account, in Monument Bank 580.87

" 52. United States Bonds, \$500, at cost of 533.12

\$134,763.82

Cr.

Page 40. Capital Stock, or Construction Fund \$133,649.83

" 38. Income Account 477.45

" 54. Granite Lodge Fund 636.54

\$134,763.82

SAMUEL H. RUSSELL, *Treasurer.*

By A. C. FEARING, JR.

Boston, June 22, 1875. We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing account, and find the same to be correctly cast and properly vouched.

OSMYN BREWSTER, }
URIEL CRACKER, } *Committee.*
OTIS NORCROSS, }

ADDRESS

OF

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION:—

WE have now entered upon the second century, dating from our era. Before referring to the great event of last week, let me briefly allude to those occurrences of the past year which require our notice.

And, first, we are pained to recall the inroads which death has made in our number.

On the 17th day of October last, the decease of our honored associate, NATHANIEL BRADSTREET SHURTLIFF, took place. It is unnecessary now to mention the various offices of high trust which he has filled, and the great service he has rendered to the community. Few men in our time have made such researches in our ancient history, and gathered so many local incidents and traditions from which true history is composed. How much would he have enjoyed these centennial observances! and how much his own historic investigations have added to our enjoyment of them!

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE died at Tunbridge Wells, England, on the 10th of February last. Ill health for many years past had deprived us of his services. But it will be remembered that, on the preceding celebration in 1857, he was Chief Marshal upon the grounds, and superintended the arrangements for seating the immense audience which witnessed the inauguration of the Statue of Joseph Warren. He had since declared his readiness at any time to co-operate with those who might wish to provide for the Association a Monumental Statue of William Prescott. Had he been able to give his personal attention to the matter, such a statue would have been inaugurated on the 17th instant. His benefactions have been great, and will transmit his name as a true-hearted descendant of his grandfather, who was one of the brave men of Bunker Hill. He filled the vacancy on the Board of Directors, occasioned by the decease of his honored father, Abbott Lawrence.

ALBERT FEARING died on the 24th of May last. He was ripe in years and in good deeds. His many charities will adorn his memory, and the tribute to his valuable services will appear on the records of many institutions besides our own.

On the 2d day of this month, CHARLES LEIGHTON died, and on the 5th, the day of our last special meeting, his burial took place. He was one of the three

who composed the Building Committee which had charge of the completion of the Monument in 1840 and 1842, from the height of eighty feet to its destined elevation. He was Vice-President, and was elected to this Board for his forty-second year. There are only two others now on the Board who were first elected in the same year with him, in 1833,—our Vice-President Mr. Crocker and Mr. Marvin; and these are the only gentlemen now remaining with us who were upon the Board three years after, when I had the honor to be placed upon it. From this long acquaintance I had with Mr. Leighton, I am able to attest to his high personal worth, and to the most valuable service he rendered to the Association.

It has been believed for some time that the granite slabs set in our grounds did not accurately denote the spots which they were intended to indicate. Recent surveys, made with reference to a plan that was drawn by an English officer soon after the battle, have enabled us to fix the bounds of the original redoubt, which are shown by posts and signs. A proposition will be made to remove these stone boundaries, and to replace them where it clearly appears they should be, and to make a record of the fact in detail.

There were 25,166 visitors to the Monument during the past year, and the amount of fees collected from them was \$4,933.50.

Mr. WINTHROP, our esteemed Vice-President, now abroad, has shown his kind remembrance of us, in a recent letter, the principal part of which has been published. His suggestion that a Statue of Lafayette should at some time be procured, is well worthy of consideration; and I know of no place more appropriate for its reception than Bunker Hill, for which he always felt the greatest veneration. Indeed, he is said to have expressed the wish that he might have a portion of the soil transported to his native land, in which his own remains might be interred.

Mr. RUSSELL, our Treasurer for many years, was obliged to absent himself at this interesting period, on account of his health, and we have been deprived of his assistance and presence at our Centennial Celebration. His place has been temporarily filled by our Secretary Mr. Fearing, who has performed the exacting duties of both offices with unwearied industry and promptness.

It is needless to refer to the grand success of our Centennial Celebration, except in the briefest terms of congratulation. The Governor of the Commonwealth and the Mayor of Boston recommended in their Inaugural Addresses the hearty co-operation of the State and of the City, which was readily and most liberally bestowed. The Legislature, by law, made the day a special holiday, and arranged for joining the whole military force of the State in the

Procession. Its Committee also, at our suggestion, proffered the hospitalities of the Commonwealth to all the foreign ministers accredited at Washington, and also to the President of the United States and the chief executive officers of the nation, to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to all the Governors of States. The Legislature concurred with us in the desire to make this a grand occasion of national reunion, worthy of the presence of the official representatives of foreign nations.

The City's hospitality extended to other distinguished men of our own and all the other States was unbounded; a cordial response was returned. The day was most propitious: though the longest in the year, we could have wished for one hour more of sunlight, to give completeness to our exercises, and a more general expression to the patriotic feelings of our fellow-countrymen assembled on Bunker Hill.

The suggestion I made in my last Annual Address, that this should be an occasion of national reunion, has been fully carried out. It has been one of national reconciliation and rejoicing, in which I believe the hand of Providence may be clearly discerned. The tribute sent from Charleston, South Carolina, of a Palmetto-tree to be planted on Bunker Hill, by the side of our Native Pine, and the bedecking of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Winthrop Square with a wreath of flowers, by the Military Corps of Baltimore, — were acts of genuine chivalry, outrivalling

the visit of Queen Victoria with the Emperor of the French to the tomb of the First Napoleon. They touch the national heart.

The visit of large masonic bodies from Virginia, although not participating in the general celebration, was most timely and welcome. All the incidents of our First Centennial Anniversary were most auspicious, and as the Battle of Bunker Hill made the Declaration of Independence a logical necessity, so we may trust that this Celebration will lead to the still greater success of the National Jubilee of 1876, to be observed in Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN, —

I have looked forward to this period as the proper time for me to vacate this chair, which, by the indulgence of the Association, I have occupied for twenty-eight years. In my boyhood and at the first institution of this Society, I was made a member by my honored father, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and marched with his elder brother in the Procession of 1825. Soon after my majority, from the interest which I took in the efforts made to finish the Monument, then halting in the lull of patriotic feeling, I was placed on this Board, where I have served in the capacity of Director, Secretary, or President for "forty years save one." My intercourse with those associated with me has been most delightful, and I hope to contribute a just memorial of their services.

This Association was intended to be a permanent body, having for its object, besides the erection of the Monument, the Celebration of this Anniversary, as well as the collection and preservation of documents and relics illustrative of our Revolutionary Epoch, and the procuring of statues, busts, or portraits of the distinguished heroes of the time. I trust that this purpose will be carried out, and that our Monument will be surrendered neither to the State nor to the City until the proposed avenue shall be laid out, and a suitable memorial building shall be erected, in pursuance of the repeated votes and declarations of the Association, which shall be worthy of the reception of such memorials, historic paintings, and other appropriate works of art as a grateful public will be glad to offer, as soon as the Association shall have provided a fit and permanent repository, worthy of the Monument and Bunker Hill.

LETTER OF HON. R. C. WINTHROP.

PARIS, 17 May, 1875.

DEAR MR. WARREN, — I have not forgotten my promise to write to you before the great Centennial, over which you are privileged to preside, just a month hence.

And where could I write more appropriately, in regard to any thing which concerns our Revolutionary struggle, than here, in the capital of France, to whose generous aid we owed so much of our final success, — now a republic herself, our younger sister!

I cannot but recall, too, how greatly the presence of the noble-hearted Lafayette contributed to the interest of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Bunker Hill. I can hardly realize that fifty years have passed away since I saw him in the throng of that great celebration, “the observed of all observers,” and listened to the incomparable eloquence of Webster in addressing him.

Of all the omissions with which we are chargeable, in the way of commemoration, I know of none which calls more emphatically for reparation, at this Centennial period, than the omission to place a statue of Lafayette in some one of the public squares or halls of Boston. Such a statue might well be seen by the side of Washington in the State House,

or by the side of Warren at Bunker Hill, or by the side of Franklin in front of the City Hall.

Agreeably to your request, that, as one of the vice-presidents of our Association, I would invite some appropriate guests to our Centennial festival, I called on one of the grandsons of Lafayette, a few days ago, and assured him how peculiarly welcome would be the presence, on the occasion, of one bearing the name and blood of the great and good marquis. I fear, however, that it will not be in the power of any of the family to leave France for such a purpose.

I have also found an opportunity to express to M. Thiers, the veteran historian and statesman, — the first President of the existing French republic, — how cordially and enthusiastically he would be received at Bunker Hill, and everywhere else, during our Centennial period. I dare not encourage a hope that he can be induced to cross the Atlantic, though our worthy minister, Mr. Washburne, in whose company I recently dined with M. Thiers, loses no occasion of urging him to make the effort.

The new volume of Bancroft's History of the United States, which I have been reading of late, brings freshly to mind our indebtedness to France; and my accomplished friend, Count Adolphe de Circourt, who is preparing a translation of Bancroft's volume into French, will accompany it with documents, never before printed, which will throw new light on that memorable Alliance of 1778.

But I must not trespass longer on your indulgence. You know already how deeply I regret being absent from your great celebration; and I need not repeat what I have said in previous letters. Let me only offer to the Association, and to yourself, my best wishes for the brilliant success of

the occasion, and my ardent hope that the influence of all that is said and done at Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, 1875, may be as effective for the harmony and union of our beloved country, as were the acts and sufferings of our fathers, on that consecrated height, a hundred years ago.

Believe me, dear Mr. President,

Very faithfully yours,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

HON. GEO. WASHINGTON WARREN, President B. H. M. Association.

ORATION

BY

HONORABLE CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

Boston, June 23, 1875.

DEAR SIR :

It gives me the greatest pleasure to transmit to you the vote of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, passed at the Annual Meeting held this day, and I sincerely hope that you will comply with their request, so that your Oration, deservedly so well received, may be published in a permanent and elegant form. Heartily congratulating you that you have so fully met the great public expectation upon that memorable occasion, I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

Boston, June 30, 1875.

DEAR SIR :

I have received your letter of the 23d inst., enclosing a copy of the vote of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and will at once furnish a copy of my Oration for their disposal. Thanking you for the very friendly terms in which you have forwarded to me their request, I am,

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

ORATION.

FELLOW CITIZENS : —

IN pious and patriotic commemoration of the great deed which one hundred years ago was done on this immortal field; in deep thankfulness for the blessings which have been showered upon us as a people with so lavish a hand; in the earnest hope that the liberty, guarded and sustained by the sanctions of law, which the valor of our fathers won for us, and which we hold to-day in solemn trust, may be transmitted to endless generations,— we have gathered to-day in this countless throng, representing in its assemblage every portion of our common country.

A welcome, cordial, generous, and heartfelt, to each and all!

Welcome to the sons of New England, and their descendants, no matter where their homes may be! They stand upon the soil made sacred now and for ever by the blood of their fathers. Among them we recognize with peculiar pleasure and satisfaction those allied by family ties to the great leaders of the day, to Prescott, Putnam, or Warren, to Stark, Knowlton, or Pomeroy,

and equally those in whose veins flows the kindred blood of any of the brave men who stood together in the battle line.

Insignificant as the conflict seems to us now in regard to the numbers engaged, unimportant as it was then so far as results purely military and strategical were concerned, the valor and patriotism here exhibited, the time when and the opportunity on which they were thus displayed, have justly caused it to be ranked among the decisive battles of the world.

Welcome to the citizens of every State, alike from those which represent the thirteen Colonies, and from the younger States of the Union! We thank them all, whether they come from the great Middle States which bind us together, from the West, or from the South, for the pilgrimage they have made hither in generous appreciation of the great step that was taken here upon the jagged and thorny path on which we were compelled to walk in our journey toward independence. Fought although this battle was by the men of the Colonies of New England, they did not stand for themselves alone, but that there might be founded a structure imperishable as any that man can rear in a free and united government. The corner-stone of the edifice they laid was for all the colonies that were, all the States that are, all the States that are yet to be.

Welcome to the Vice-President of the United States, the Justices of its Supreme Court, and the General commanding its armies! They represent to us the

government which was the result of the Revolution. In 1775, Massachusetts was the most populous but one or perhaps two of the colonies, and by the unity of her people the most powerful and warlike of any. She has seen, notwithstanding her own vast increase in population and wealth, although a great State has since been taken from what were then her borders, her relative position change; but she has seen with admiration and not with envy, with pride and satisfaction and not with mean jealousy, the growth of States broader, richer, and fairer than she can hope to be. Whatever changes may have come, her spirit has not changed, her voice has not altered. Then singled out from the colonies to be first subdued and punished, as she lifted her head in stern defence of her ancient liberty, in proud defiance of those who would oppress her, demanding her own great right of local self-government, she called upon her sister colonies for a union that should secure and maintain the rights of all; so to-day she demands for all others every right which she asks for herself, and she calls upon all for that cordial and generous obedience which she is ready to render to the Constitution which has united them for ever.

It was to be expected as the controversy between Great Britain and her colonies moved on from the proposed passage of the Stamp Act in 1764, and as its inevitable tendency developed, that its weight should be thrown in the first instance upon New England and her chief town and colony. The colonies differed in some

important respects in the manner in which they had been settled and in the character of their people. To some there was nothing distasteful in a monarchical government as such, if it had been wisely and liberally administered ; but New England remembered always the race from which she sprung, and why her fathers had crossed the sea. Others had come from a love of adventure, from the hope of wealth, from a desire to test the fortunes of a new world ; but for none of these things had her founders left the pleasant fields and loved homes of their native land, and the unquenchable love of liberty which animated them lived still in the bosoms of their descendants. Nor was her stern religious faith averse to the assertion by force of what she deemed her liberties. In Parliament, the spirit that prevailed at the time of the accession of George III. was different from that ardent zeal for constitutional freedom which had resulted in the dethronement of James II. ; but New England understood her rights, and was prompt to maintain them always in the spirit of the English Commonwealth. “ In what book,” said one to Selden, “ do you find the authority to resist tyranny by force ? ” and the great lawyer of that day answered, “ It is the custom of England, and the custom of England is the law of the land.”

It was not the right to tax without representation merely : it was the claim, necessarily involved in such a right, to govern in a different manner, and through officials appointed by the British Crown, that astonished the

colonies, and united all at first in remonstrance and afterward in determined resistance. Her own character and the circumstances of her situation had placed Massachusetts in the van of this conflict, and had caused her, when the policy of coercion was finally resolved on, to be dealt with by a system of legislation unprecedented in the method usually adopted by Britain in governing her colonies. It was industriously circulated in Parliament that she would not be sustained by the others in the resolute attitude which she had assumed; and upon her were rained in rapid succession the statutes known by the popular names of the Boston Port Bill, the Regulating Act, the Enforcing Act, which were intended to reduce her chief town, the most important in North America, to beggary, which abrogated the provisions of her charter, and took from the people the appointment of their judges, sheriffs, and chief officers, which forbade the town meetings, whose spirit had been too bold and resolute to be pleasant, which denied to her citizens in many cases the trial by jury, and permitted them to be transported to England or other colonies for trial: a system which, if it could have been enforced, would have reduced her inhabitants to political servitude. Sustained by her own daring spirit, and by the generous encouragement of her sister colonies, she had resisted; and the ten months that had preceded Lexington and Concord had been practically those of war, although blows had not been struck, and blood had not been shed. In the speech of Mr. Burke,

delivered March, 1775, upon conciliation with America, memorable not so much for its splendid eloquence (although it is among the masterpieces of the English language) as for its generous statesmanship, he describes Massachusetts, the utter failure of the attempt to reduce her either to submission or anarchy, and her preservation of order even while she rejected the authority of the Governor and judges appointed by the British Crown. He closes by saying, "How long it will continue in this state, or what may come out of this unheard-of situation, how can the wisest of us conjecture?"

Obviously no such condition of things could endure; and, before his words could cross the Atlantic, the question that he asked had been answered by the appeal to arms. The hoof beats of Paul Revere's horse along the Lexington road had announced, as the yeomanry of Middlesex, Essex, and Worcester sprang to arms to meet the movement of the British on the evening of April 18, from Boston, that the lull was over, and that the storm had come in all its majesty.

The day that followed had changed the relation of the contending parties for ever; but the battle of Bunker Hill is also one of the definite steps which mark the progress of the American Revolution. It was not the resistance only of those who will not submit to be oppressed, it was the result of a distinctly aggressive movement on the part of those who claim the right to levy and maintain armies; nor can I better discharge the duty which has fallen on me, by the deeply regretted

absence of the distinguished scholar and orator* who it was hoped would have addressed you, than by recalling its events. Even if to some extent I shall seem to trespass upon the domain of the historian or the annalist, the deeds of brave men are their true eulogy; and from a calm contemplation of them we may draw an inspiration and encouragement greater than could be derived from labored argument or carefully studied reflection.

Lexington and Concord had been immediately followed by the gathering of the militia of New England for the siege of Boston, where Gage, now reinforced by Clinton, was compelled to rest, sheltered by the cannon of the ships of war, in command of the garrison of a beleaguered town. The force by which he was thus surrounded was an irregular one, sprung from the ardor and enthusiasm of the people, which far exceeded the means in their power; nor had it any distinctly recognized commander; for while a precedence was accorded to General Ward, on account of his seniority, and because more than two-thirds of those assembled were Massachusetts men, as no colony could claim authority over another, it was an army of allies, the troops of each colony being commanded by its own officers, while all the general officers formed a council of war.

The occupation of Bunker Hill was resolved on at the suggestion of the Committee of Safety of Massachusetts, made with a knowledge that General Gage was

* Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

about to take possession of the heights of Dorchester; and on the evening of the 16th of June the force destined for this formidable movement assembled upon the Common at Cambridge. It consisted of some seven or eight hundred men, drawn from the regiments of Prescott, Frye, and Bridge, and some two hundred men of Connecticut, from the regiment of Putnam, under Captain Thomas Knowlton, the whole under the command of Colonel William Prescott. As they formed for their march, Langdon, the President of Harvard College, came from his study, and implored the blessing of God upon their then unknown and dangerous expedition.

So always may the voice of this great institution of learning, which, among their earliest acts and in their day of weakness, our fathers dedicated to the cause of sound learning, seem to be uplifted in solemn invocation above their sons in every struggle, whether in the forum or the field, for progress, for liberty, and for the rights of man! From her halls, then converted into barracks, had come forth the men who, within the thirty-five years that had preceded, had more largely than any others controlled and conducted the great debate between England and her colonies, which, beginning distinctly in 1764 by the proposed passage of the Stamp Act, was now to be settled by the arbitrament of arms. In 1740 had graduated Samuel Adams, and in his thesis for the Master's degree had maintained the proposition which was the foundation of the Revolution, that it was lawful to resist the supreme

magistrate, if the commonwealth could not otherwise be preserved. He had been followed, among others hardly less distinguished, by James Otis, by Cooper and Bowdoin, Hancock and John Adams, by Warren and Quincy. Differing in ages and occupations, in personal qualities and mental characteristics, this remarkable group had been drawn together by a common enthusiasm. To their work they had brought every energy of mind and heart; and they had so managed their share of the controversy, in which all the leading statesmen of Britain had participated, as to have commanded the respect of their opponents, while they inspired and convinced their own countrymen. Many lived to see their hopes fulfilled, yet not all. Already Quincy, the youngest of this illustrious circle, had passed away, appealing with his dying words to his countrymen to be prepared "to seal their faith and constancy to their liberties with their blood." Already the gloomy shadow of mental darkness had obscured for ever the splendid powers of Otis; and the hour of Warren was nearly come.

It was nine o'clock in the evening, as the detachments, with Prescott at their head, moved from Cambridge. On arriving at Charlestown, a consultation was held, in which it is believed that Putnam, and perhaps Pomeroy, joined; and it was determined to fortify Breed's Hill, not then known by the distinctive name it has since borne. Connected with Bunker Hill by a high ridge, these two eminences might not improperly be considered as peaks of the same hill; and, for the pur-

pose of annoyance to the British at Boston, Breed's Hill was better adapted. Together they traverse a large portion of the peninsula of Charlestown, which, connected to the main land by a narrow neck and broadening as it approaches Boston, is washed on the northern side by the Mystic, and on the eastern and southern by the Charles River. As the line of retreat to the Neck, which was the only approach, was long, Breed's Hill could not be safely held, however, without fortifying Bunker Hill also.

At midnight work on the redoubt began; and at dawn the intrenchments, as they were discovered by the British fleet in Charles River, which opened upon them at once, were about six feet high. Well sheltered within them, the men, under a terrific cannonade from the ships and floating batteries, aided by a battery on Copp's Hill opposite, continued to labor at the works until about eleven o'clock, when they were substantially finished. At about this time General Putnam reached the field, and recommended that the intrenching tools be sent to Bunker Hill, where he directed the throwing up of a breastwork, which, in the confusion of the day, was never completed.

Oppressed by their severe labor, the terrific heat, and their want of water and provisions, some urged upon Prescott that he should send to General Ward that they might be relieved; but this he resolutely refused, saying that the men who had raised the works were best able to defend them. At Cambridge, however, much anx-

iety prevailed ; and General Ward, who was of opinion that General Gage must attack at once, and would make his principal attack at Cambridge, was unwilling to weaken the main army until his intentions should be developed, but yielding partially to the energetic remonstrances of the Committee of Safety, through Mr. Richard Devens, consented to order to Charlestown the regiments of Stark and Read, which were under his control.

The consultation at Boston, begun at the announcement made by the cannonade from the British ship, was spirited and long. It was the opinion of Sir Henry Clinton that troops should be landed at the Neck, and the evidently small force upon the hill, then taken in reverse, would easily be captured. But this plan had been rejected by General Gage, as the force thus landed might be placed between two forces of the enemy, in violation of the military axiom that troops should be compelled to deal only with an enemy in front. While the rule is sound, its application to this case might well be doubted, as, by concentrating the fire of the British ships and batteries, it would have been impossible that any organized force could have crossed the Neck, had the British forces been landed near this point, and thus imprisoned the Americans in the peninsula.

To attack the works in front, to carry them by main force, to show how little able the rabble that manned them was to compete with the troops of the King, and to administer a stern rebuke that should punish severely those actually in arms and admonish those whose loyalty

was wavering, was more in accordance with the spirit that prevailed in the British army. Its officers were smarting under the disgraceful retreat from Lexington and Concord, and would not yet believe that they had before them foemen worthy of their steel.

It was soon after twelve o'clock when the troops commenced their movements from the North Battery and Long Wharf of Boston, landing at about one o'clock without molestation at the extreme point of the peninsula, known as Moulton's Point. On arriving, Major-General Howe, by whom they were commanded, finding the work more formidable than he had anticipated, determined to send for reinforcements. This delay was unwise ; for the interval, although it brought him additional troops, proved of far more advantage to the Americans.

When the news of the actual landing arrived at Cambridge, a considerable body of Massachusetts troops was ordered toward Charlestown, while General Putnam ordered forward those of Connecticut. Of all these, however, comparatively few reached the line before the action was decided. Many never reached Charlestown at all ; others delayed at Prospect Hill, appalled at the tremendous fire with which the British swept the Neck ; while others came no further than Bunker Hill.

It was nearly three o'clock in the afternoon when, reinforcements having arrived, all was ready in the British line for the attack ; and it is time to consider the character of the defences erected, and their position, as

well as the forces by which they were then manned. The redoubt, which would inclose the spot where the monument now stands, was upon the crest of Breed's Hill, an eminence about seventy feet in height. It was about eight rods square, with its front toward the south, overlooking the town and Charles River. Its southeastern angle directly faced Copp's Hill, while its eastern side fronted extensive fields which lay between it and Moulton's Point; Moulton Hill, then about thirty feet in height, but now levelled with the surface of the ground, was situated between it and Moulton's Point. The eastern side of the redoubt was prolonged by a breastwork detached by a sally-port, which extended for about one hundred yards toward a marsh; while the northern side overlooked the Mystic River, from which it was distant about five hundred yards.

For this work the conflict was now about to take place. It had, however, been strengthened upon the side toward the Mystic by a protection without which it would have been untenable; and this addition had been made while General Howe was waiting for reinforcements, by the forethought of Prescott, the skilful conduct of Knowlton, and the fortunate arrival of Stark. Immediately upon the first landing, observing an intention on the part of the British general of moving along the Mystic, and thus attempting to outflank the Americans, Prescott had directed Knowlton, with the Connecticut detachment and with two field-pieces, to oppose them. Captain Knowlton, with his men, who, it will be

remembered, were of the original command of Prescott, moved about six hundred feet to the rear of the redoubt upon the side toward the Mystic, and took a position there near the base of Bunker Hill, properly so called, finding a fence which extended toward the Mystic, the foundation of which was of stone, and upon it two rails. Rapidly making, with the materials he found, another fence a few feet distant, he filled the interval with grass from the fields which the mower of yesterday had passed over, but upon which the great reaper was to gather to-day a rich harvest. While thus engaged, Stark (a part of whose men were detained at Bunker Hill by Putnam on his proposed works there), followed closely by Read, arrived, and, perceiving instantly the importance of this position for the defence of the intrenchments, — for the way, as he says, for the enemy was “so plain he could not miss it,” — extended the line of Knowlton by rails and stones taken from adjoining fences until it reached the river, making on the extreme left on the beach a strong stone wall. As the rail-fence was so far to the rear of the redoubt, there was of course an interval which some slight attempt had been made to close, and where also was posted the artillery of the Americans, which, however, insufficient of itself and feebly served, was of little importance during the action.

In the mean time, few although the reinforcements were, there had now arrived some fresh men to inspire with confidence those who had toiled with Prescott

through the weary night and exhausting day without food, drink, or rest. Just before the battle actually commenced, detachments from the Massachusetts regiments of Brewer, Nixon, Woodbridge, Little, and Major Moore reached the field. Most of these took their place at the breastwork on the left of the eastern front of the redoubt, and a similar breastwork more hastily made by using a cart-way upon the right.

Upon the extreme right were posted a few troops, extending toward the base of the hill, while two flanking parties were thrown out by Prescott to harass the enemy.

A portion of the Massachusetts troops who arrive endeavor to fill the gap which exists between the breastwork and the rail-fence, while yet a few take their stand at the rail-fence. Notably among these latter is the veteran General Pomeroy, of Northampton, too old, as he thinks a few days later, when he is chosen a brigadier by the Continental Congress, to accept so responsible a trust, yet not so old that he cannot fight yet in the ranks, although the weight of seventy years is upon him. Later in the day, when his musket is shattered by a shot, he waves the broken stock in his strong right hand as he directs the men; a leader's truncheon that tells its own story of the bravery by which it was won. All know the brave old man; and as, declining any command, he takes his place as a volunteer, he is greeted with hearty cheers. To the redoubt has now come Warren, in that spirit of a true soldier, who, hav-

ing advised against a plan which has been adopted, feels the more called upon to make every effort that it shall succeed. The enthusiasm with which he is received indicates at once the inspiration and encouragement that the men all feel in that gallant presence; but when Prescott offers him the command, he having three days before been appointed a major-general by the Provincial Congress, he declines it, saying, "I come as a volunteer to serve under you, and shall be happy to learn from a soldier of your experience."

The peninsula where the struggle was to take place was in full view across the calm waters of the harbor, and of the Charles and Mystic Rivers, whose banks were lined with people, who with mournful and anxious hearts awaited the issue, while each house-top in the town was covered with eager spectators. From Copp's Hill, General Gage, with Burgoyne and Clinton, surrounded by troops, ready themselves to move at an instant's warning, watches the onset of his forces.

The champions are not unworthy of the arena in which they stand. To those who love the pomp and circumstance of war, the British troops present a splendid array. The brilliant light flashes back from the scarlet uniforms, the showy equipments, the glittering arms; and, as they move, there is seen the effect of that discipline whose object is to put at the disposal of the one who commands the strength and courage of the thousands whom he leads. They are of the best and most tried troops of the British army; and some of the

regiments have won distinguished honor on the battlefields of Europe, in the same wars in which the colonies had poured out their blood on this side of the Atlantic in hearty and generous support of the British Crown. Their veteran officers are men who have seen service in Europe and America; and their younger officers, like Lord Rawdon and Lord Harris, bear names afterwards distinguished in the chronicles of British warfare. The second in command is Brigadier-General Pigot, slight in person, but known as an officer of spirit and judgment; and their leader, Major-General Howe, bears a name which has been loved and honored in America. The monument which Massachusetts reared in Westminster Abbey to his elder brother, Lord Howe, who fell while leading a column of British and Americans at Ticonderoga in 1758, still stands to inscribe his name among the heroes of England, whose fame is guarded and enshrined within that ancient pile. Above their lines waves the great British ensign, to which the colonies have always looked as the emblem of their country, and with them is the "King's name," which even yet is a tower of strength in the land. As nearly as we can estimate, they number about four thousand men. General Gage's report indicates sufficiently that he does not intend to state the number engaged when he is compelled later to acknowledge the casualties of the day.

Upon the other side a different scene presents itself. As the battle is about to open, at the redoubt and upon its flanks are the troops of Massachusetts; at the rail

fence are the troops of Connecticut and those of New Hampshire, with a few men of Massachusetts. How many there were in all cannot be determined with accuracy. Regiments that are frequently spoken of as being present at the engagement were represented by but weak detachments. Towards the close of the battle a few more arrive, but not more than enough to make the place good of the losses that have in the mean time occurred. No judgment can be formed more accurate than that of Washington, who was so soon after with the army, when many of the circumstances were investigated, and whose mature and carefully considered opinion was that at no time upon our side were more than fifteen hundred men actually engaged.

As we look down the line, there are symptoms everywhere of determination; for such has been the confusion, and so little has been the command which, in their movements, the officers have been able to exercise, that no man is there who does not mean to be there. A few free colored men are in the ranks, who do good service; but it is a gathering almost exclusively of the yeomanry of New England, men of the English race and blood, who stand there that day, because there has been an attempt to invade their rights as Englishmen, rights guaranteed by their charters, and yet older than the Magna Charta itself. There are no uniforms to please the eye; but, as the cowl does not make the monk, so the uniform does not make the soldier, and in their rustic

garb they will show themselves worthy of the name before the day is done. No flag waves above their heads; for they are this day without a country, and they fight that they may have one, although they could not have dreamed that the emblem of its sovereignty should float as it now does over millions of freemen from the Atlantic to the far Pacific. The equipments and arms are of all descriptions; but those who carry them know their use, and all, more or less skilled as marksmen, mean in their stern economy of powder, which is their worst deficiency, that every shot shall tell. There is little discipline; but it is not an unwarlike population, and among the men are scattered those who do not look for the first time on the battle-field, and with all is that sense of individual responsibility and duty which to some extent takes its place, that proud self-consciousness that animates those who know that their own right hands must work their own deliverance. Poorly officered in some respects, for haste and bad management have put many important posts into inefficient hands, there are also with them officers who from experience and ability might be well counted as leaders on any field. They are New England men, fully understanding those they command, and exercising an influence by force of their own characters, by their self-devotion and enthusiasm, which cause all around them to yield respectful and affectionate obedience.

Roughly done, the works they have hastily made are yet formidable, the weakest part lying in the im-

perfectly closed gap between the breastwork and the rail-fence.

At the rail-fence, and on the extreme left, is Stark, distinguished afterwards by the battle of Bennington; he has shown the quick eye and ready hand of the practised soldier by the celerity with which he has extended this line to the Mystic River. Knowlton is there also, still with the Connecticut men, as yet but little reinforced, whose resolute conduct of this day deserves the same eulogy which it received, when, a year later, he fell gloriously fighting on Harlem Heights at the head of his regiment, from Washington, that "it would have been an honor to any country." General Putnam, an officer of tried courage and of energetic character, has come to share in the danger of the assault, now that it is evidently approaching, and is everywhere along this portion of the line, inspiring, encouraging, and sustaining the men. All these, like Pomeroy, are veteran soldiers, who have served in the wars with France and her savage allies; and it is a sundering of old ties to see the British flag upon the other side.

At the redoubt, sustained by Warren, stands the commander of the expedition which has fortified Breed's Hill. He has himself served in the provincial forces of Massachusetts, under the British flag, and that so bravely that he has been offered a commission in the regular army, but has preferred the life of a farmer and magistrate in Middlesex. His large and extensive influence he has given to the patriotic cause, and has

been recognized from the first as one of those men qualified to command. Powerful in person, with an easy humor which has cheered and inspired with confidence all who are around him, he waits, with a calmness and courage that will not fail him in the most desperate moment, the issue. The hour that he has expected has come ; and the gage of battle, so boldly thrown down by the erection of the redoubt, has been lifted.

As the British army moved to the attack, it was in two wings ; the first arranged directly to assail the redoubt, and led by Pigot, while the other, commanded by General Howe in person, was divided into two distinct columns, one of which, composed of light infantry, was close to the bank of the river, and intended to turn the extreme left of our line, and with the column in front of the rail-fence to drive the Americans from their position, and cut off the retreat of those in the redoubt.

In the opinion of General Burgoyne, General Howe's "arrangements were soldier-like and perfect ;" but the conduct of the battle does not, in a military point, deserve such high commendation. It was clearly an error on the part of General Howe to divide his forces, and make two points of attack instead of one ; and an equal error to move up and deploy his columns to fire, in which his troops were at obvious disadvantage from their want of protection, instead of making an assault without firing. He had failed also to recognize the weak point in the line between the breastwork and the rail-fence, easier to carry than any other point, and, if

carried, more certain to involve the whole American force. He had sluggishly permitted the erection of the formidable field-work of the rail-fence, the whole of which had been constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the peninsula; nor, when constructed, does it seem to have occurred to him that by a floating battery or gunboat stationed in the Mystic River, both of which were within his control, it could have been enfiladed, and the force there dislodged at once.

As the British are seen to advance, the orders are renewed along the whole American line in a hundred different forms not to fire until the enemy are within ten or twelve rods, and then to wait for the word, to use their skill as marksmen, and to make every shot tell. For, although those at the intrenchments and rail-fence act without immediate concert, the scarcity of powder, and the fact that they are without bayonets and can rely only upon their bullets, is known to all. It had been intended to cover the movement of the British by a discharge of artillery; but the balls were, by some mistake of the ordnance officer, found too large for the guns, and afterward, when loaded with grape, it was found impossible to draw them through the miry ground, so that they afforded, in the first assault, no substantial assistance.

The forces of Pigot moved slowly forward, impeded by the heavy knapsacks they had been incumbered with, and by the fences which divided the fields, and continued to fire as they thus advanced. As they got within

gun-shot, although their fire had done but little damage, our men could not entirely restrain their impatience; but, as some fired, Prescott, sternly rebuking the disorder, appealed to their confidence in him, and some of his officers, springing upon the parapet, kicked up the guns that rested upon it that they might be sure to wait. This efficient remonstrance had its effect, and the enemy were within ten or twelve rods of the eastern front of the breastworks when the voice of Prescott uttered the words, for which every ear was listening, and the stream of fire broke from his line which, by its terrible carnage, checked at once the advance. The attacking lines were old troops, and well led; it was at once sternly returned, but they did not rush on, and in a few moments, wavering and staggering under a fire which was murderous, while their own did little execution, Pigot orders his men to fall back.

In the mean time General Howe, after unsuccessfully endeavoring with a column of light infantry to turn the extreme left of our line on the Mystic, advanced with the grenadiers directly in front of the rail-fence, and somewhat annoyed by the artillery between the breast-work and the rail-fence, which here, directed by Putnam, did its best service, as he approached within eighty or one hundred yards, deployed his forces into line. As at the redoubt, in eagerness, some of our men fired, when the officers threatened to cut down the first man who disobeyed, and, thus rebuked, they restrain themselves until the prescribed distance is reached, when

their fire is delivered with such telling effect that, broken and disarranged, the attacking force, alike that directly in front and that upon the banks of the river, recoils before it, while many of the British officers have felt the deadly result of the superiority which the Americans possess as marksmen.

Some minutes, perhaps fifteen, now intervene before the second assault, which are moments of enthusiastic joy in the American lines. All see that they are led by men capable of directing them, that they have rudely hurled back the first onset, and that they are not contending against those who are invincible. As they have seen their enemy turn, some of them at the rail-fence in their eagerness have sprung over it to pursue, but have been restrained by the wisdom of their officers. At the redoubt, Prescott, certain that the enemy will soon reform and again attack, while he commends the men for their courage and congratulates them for their success, urges them to wait again for his order before they fire. Putnam hastens from the lines, his object being to forward reinforcements, and to arrange, if possible, a new line of defence at Bunker Hill, properly so called, where all was in confusion, the men who had reached there being for the most part entirely disorganized.

The horror of the bloody field is now heightened by the burning of the prosperous town of Charlestown. This had been threatened as early as April 21 by General Gage, if the American forces occupied the town; and the patriotic inhabitants had informed General

Ward that they desired him to conduct his military operations without regard to it. Complaining of the annoyance which the sharp-shooters posted along its edges gave to his troops upon the extreme left, General Howe has requested that it be fired, which is done by the cannon from Copp's Hill. It may be also, as was afterwards said, under the impression that his assaulting columns would be covered by its smoke. The smoke was drifted, however, in the other direction; and the provincials beheld without dismay a deed which indicated the ruthless mode in which the war was to be prosecuted. As the enemy advanced to the second assault, their fire was more effective. At the redoubt, Colonels Buckminster, Brewer, and Nixon are wounded; Major Moore mortally. No general result is produced; and again, as they reach the distance prescribed, the fire of the Americans, directed simultaneously along the whole length of the line, alike of the redoubt and breastwork as well as the rail-fence, is even more destructive than before. Standing the first shock, the enemy continue to advance and fire still; but against so rapid and effective a wave as they now receive, it is impossible to hold their ground, and although their officers, themselves the worst sufferers, are seen frantically summoning them to their duty, all is in vain; they are swept back in complete confusion. General Howe, opposite the rail-fence, is in the fiercest and thickest; left almost alone, as his officers are struck down around him, he is borne along by the current of the retreat rather than directs it.

This time the repulse was terrific. "In front of our works," says Prescott, "the ground was covered with the killed and wounded, many of them within a few yards," while before the rail-fence "the dead," in the homely phrase of Stark, "lay thick as sheep in a fold." Disorder reigned in the British ranks; to stay the rout was for the moment impossible, as many of the companies had entirely lost their officers, and for a short time it seemed that they could not rally again. Had there been a reserve of fresh troops now to advance (which there might have been, had it been possible to organize the scattered detachments which had already reached Bunker Hill), or even proper support and reinforcement, the conflict would have ended by a victory so complete that perhaps it would have been accepted as putting an end to the British power in America.

Before the third assault some reinforcements reached the rail-fence, especially three Connecticut companies under Major Durkee, and a portion of Gardner's regiment from Middlesex, the colonel of which was killed during the engagement. A part of this regiment was detained by Putnam on his proposed work at Bunker Hill. The company of Josiah Harris, of Charlestown, took its post at the extreme left of our line at the rail-fence, and won for its native town the honor, when the retreat commenced, of being the last to leave the field.

To the redoubt and breastwork no reinforcements came; and, although the determined and remarkable

man who conducted its defence may well have been disappointed at this failure, no word of discouragement escaped his lips. He knew well the duty which as an officer he owed his men, and at another time might have felt that he ought to retreat from a position, the chance of holding which was so slight; yet there was still a chance, and he comprehended fully that on that day it was not a question of strategy or manœuvre, but of the determination and courage of the American people in the assertion of their freedom, which was there bloodily debated. Calm and resolute, cheerful still in outward demeanor, he moved around his lines, assuring his men, "If we drive them back again, they cannot rally;" and, inspired by their confidence in him, they answer enthusiastically, "We are ready."

No supplies of powder have been received, and there are not in his whole command fifty bayonets, so that if the fire shall slacken, and the enemy force their way through it, resistance is impossible. No man has over three rounds of ammunition, and many only two; and, when a few artillery cartridges are discovered, the powder in them is distributed, with the injunction that not a kernel should be wasted.

Discipline, which at such moments will always tell, in perhaps half an hour has done its work among the British troops; and no longer self-confident, but realizing the terrible work before them, the men are throwing off knapsacks for a final and desperate assault. Some have remonstrated; but Sir William, less attractive than his

brother, General Lord Howe, less able than his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, who now bears the family title, is a stern soldier, and in personal courage and determination in no way unworthy of the martial race to which he belongs. He feels that his own reputation and that of the soldiers he commands is ruined for ever if they sustain defeat at the hands of a band of half-armed rustics. Victory itself will now be attended with mortification enough, after such severe repulses and such terrible losses.

From the other side of the river General Clinton has seen the discomfiture, and, bringing some reinforcements, comes to aid him in rallying his men. Howe has seen, too, what Clinton has also observed, the error of the former disposition of his force, and that the weak point of the American line is between the breastwork and the rail-fence. Toward this and against the redoubt and breastwork he now arranges his next attack. Cannon are brought to bear so as to rake the inside of the breastwork; and, making a demonstration only against the rail-fence that may check any movement upon the flank of his troops, he divides them into three columns.

The two at the left are commanded respectively by Clinton and Pigot, while the right he leads in person. They are to assault together, Clinton upon the left, at the south-eastern angle, and Pigot upon the eastern front of the redoubt, while Howe's own force is to carry the breastwork, and striking between it and the rail-fence bar the way of retreat. Against this formidable array

no other preparation could be made by Prescott than to place at the angles of his redoubt the few bayonets at his disposal, and to direct that no man should fire until the enemy were within twenty yards.

The fire of the British artillery, now rendered effective, sweeps the inside of the breastwork, and, no longer tenable, its defenders crowd within the redoubt. Again the voice of Prescott is heard as the attacking columns approach and are now only twenty yards distant, giving the order to fire. So telling and deadly is the discharge that the front ranks are almost prostrated by it; but, as the fire slackens, the British columns, which have wavered for an instant, move steadily on without returning it. Almost simultaneously upon the three points which are exposed to the assault the enemy reach the little earth-work which so much brave blood has been spent to hold and to gain; and, while they are now so near that its sides already cover them, its commander, determined to maintain it to the last extremity, orders those of his men who have no bayonets to retire to the rear and fire upon the enemy as they mount the parapet.

Those who first ascend are shot down as they scale the works, among them Pitcairn, whose rashness (even if we give him the benefit of the denial he always made of having ordered his soldiers to fire at Lexington) still renders him responsible for the first shedding of blood in the strife. In a few moments, however, the redoubt is half filled by the storming columns; and, although a fierce conflict ensues, it is too unequal for hope, and

shows only the courage which animates the men, who, without bayonets, use the butts of their muskets in the fierce effort to stay the now successful assault. As the enemy are closing about the redoubt, if the force is to be extricated from capture, the word to retreat must be given, and reluctantly the brave lips which have spoken only the words of cheer and encouragement utter it at last. Already some are so involved that they hew their way through the enemy to join Prescott, and he himself is again and again struck at by the bayonet, of which his clothes give full proof afterward, but defends himself with his sword, — the use of which he understands. As our forces leave the redoubt by the entrance on the northern side, they come between the two columns which have turned the breastwork, and the southeastern angle of the redoubt. These are, however, too much exhausted to use the bayonet effectually, and all are so mingled together that for a few moments the British cannot fire ; but as our men extricate themselves the British re-form, and deliver a heavy fire upon them as they retreat.

In the mean time the attack has been renewed upon the rail-fence, but its defenders know well that, if they would save their countrymen at the redoubt, they must hold it resolutely for a few moments longer, and they defend it nobly, resisting every attempt to turn the flank. They see soon that Prescott has left the hill, that the intrenchments are in the hands of the enemy at last ; and, their own work gallantly done, they retreat in better

order than could have been expected of troops who had so little organization, and who looked for the first time on a battle-field. Upon the crest of Bunker Hill (properly so called) General Putnam, with the confused forces already there, gallantly struggles to organize a line and make a new stand, but without success. Our forces recross the Neck and occupy Ploughed Hill, now Mount Benedict, at its head ; but there is no disposition on the part of the British to pursue, for the terrible slaughter too well attests the price at which the nominal victory has been obtained.

The loss of the British, according to General Gage's account, was in killed and wounded 1,054, and it was generally believed that this was understated by him. There was inducement enough to do this ; for so disastrous was his despatch felt to be that the Government hesitated to give it to the public, until forced to do so by the taunts of those who had opposed the war, and the method by which it had been provoked.

Sir William Howe seemed to have borne that day a charmed life ; for, while ten officers of his staff were among the killed and wounded, he had escaped substantially uninjured. His white silk stockings dragged with the crimson stain of the grass, wet with the blood of his men, attested that he had kept the promise made to them on the beach, that he should ask no man to go further than he was prepared to lead.

On the American side, the loss, as reported by the Committee of Safety, was in killed and wounded 449,

by far the larger part of these casualties occurring in the capture of the redoubt, and after the retreat commenced. Prescott, who, in the hours that had passed since he left Cambridge, had done for the independence of his country work that the greatest might well be satisfied with doing in a lifetime, was unhurt; but as the retreat commenced had fallen Warren, than whom no man in America could have been more deeply deplored.

Massachusetts in her Congress, and the citizens of all the colonies, united in doing honor to his heroic self-sacrifice, and pure, noble fame; but no eulogy was more graceful than that of Mrs. John Adams, herself one of the most interesting figures of the Revolution, or more touching than that of the warm-hearted Pomeroy, who lamented the caprice of that fortune which had spared him in the day of battle, an old war-worn soldier whose work was nearly done, and taken Warren in the brightness of his youth, and with his vast capacity to serve his country. Yet for him who shall say it was not well; there are many things in life dearer than life itself: honor in its true and noble sense, patriotism, duty, all are dearer: to all these he had been faithful. His position is for ever among the heroes and martyrs of liberty, — his reward for ever in the affection of a grateful people. As the dead always bear to us the image which they last bore when on earth, and as by the subtle power of the imagination we summon before us the brave who stood here for their country, that noble

presence, majestic in its manly beauty, seems to rise again, although a hundred years are gone, with all the fire of his burning eloquence, with all the ardor of his patriotic enthusiasm, with all the loftiness of his generous self-devotion. So shall it seem to rise, although centuries more shall pass, to inspire his countrymen in every hour of doubt and trial with a valor and patriotism kindred to his own.

The story I have told, fellow-citizens, has been often related before you far more vividly ; nor has it been in my power to add any thing to the facts which patient and loving investigation has long since brought to light. Tested by the simple rule that whoever holds or gains the ground fought for wins the victory, the battle was, of course, at its close, a defeat for the provincial forces ; but it was a defeat that carried and deserved to carry with it all the moral consequences of a victory. As General Burgoyne gazed from Copp's Hill on the scene which he so graphically describes in a letter to Lord Stanley, he was saddened, he says, " by the reflection that a defeat would be perhaps the loss of the British empire in America ; " but, although in his eyes a victory, it was one which equally marked the loss of that empire.

The lesson drawn from it was the same both in Europe and America. " England," wrote Franklin, " has lost her colonies for ever ; " and Washington, as he listened with intense interest to the narrative, and heard that the troops he was coming to command had

not only withstood the fire of the regulars, but had again and again repulsed them, renewed his expressions of confidence in final victory.

In England, the news was received with mortification and astonishment; no loss in proportion to the number engaged had ever been known so serious: and in the excited debates of the Parliament it was afterwards alleged to have been caused by the misbehavior of the troops themselves. The charge was certainly unjust; for, whatever may be thought of his own management, the troops he had directed deserved the praise that General Gage gave them when he said, "British valor had never been more conspicuous than in this action." From his eyes the scales seemed to have fallen at last; and closely beleaguered still, even after the victory he claimed, he acknowledged that the people of New England were not "the despicable rabble they had sometimes been represented," and recognized that an offensive campaign here was not possible.

The shrewd Count Vergennes, who, in the hour of the humiliation of France by the loss of her colonial possessions, had predicted that she would be avenged by those whose hands had largely wrought it, and that as the colonies no longer needed the protection of Great Britain, they would end by shaking off all dependence upon her, was now the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and keenly remarked that "if it won two more such victories as it had won at Bunker Hill, there would be no British army in America."

The battle of Bunker Hill had consolidated the Revolution. Had the result been different; had it been shown that the hasty, ill-disciplined levies of New England could not stand before the troops of the King (or the ministerial troops, as our official documents called them); had the easy victory over them, which had been foolishly promised, been weakly conceded,—the cause of independence might have been indefinitely postponed. Nay, it is not impossible that armed resistance might for the time have ended, and that other colonies not so deeply involved in the contest might have extricated themselves, each making such terms as it pleased or as it could. But the coolness and splendid valor with which the best troops then known had been met, the repulses which they had again and again encountered, the bloody and fearful cost at which they had finally carried the coveted point that their opponents had yielded only when ammunition utterly failed, had shown that the yeomanry of New England were the true descendants of that race who, on the battle-fields of England, had stood against and triumphed over King Charles and his cavaliers. “New England alone,” said John Adams, “can maintain this war for years.” He was right: the divisions that existed elsewhere were practically unknown here; no matter what colonies hesitated or doubted, her path was straightforward, and her goal was independence. While her colonies deferred to the Continental Congress the form of government they should adopt, each had taken into its own hands

all the powers that rightfully belong to sovereign States, and exercised them through its provincial Congress and its committees. Heartily desiring and eagerly looking forward to a union of the colonies, she had settled that in her local affairs she was competent to govern herself: this she had maintained that day in arms, and her period of vassalage was over.

Willingly would I pursue the theme further, but the limits which custom prescribes for an address of this nature are too narrow to permit this; you know well the years of doubt, anxiety, and struggle that succeeded, but before we part something should be said of those that have passed since their triumphant close.

I have forbore to speak of the causes which led to the American Revolution. They have recently been so carefully and ably analyzed by the distinguished orators who aided in the celebrations at Concord and Lexington, that I have preferred to devote a few moments to a consideration of some of its effects, by which the propriety and wisdom of such a movement in human affairs must always be eventually tested.

That the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States has been to us, since our independence was finally achieved, the great event of the century, must be universally conceded. It was the great good fortune and the crowning triumph of the statesmen who guided us through the Revolution, that they lived long enough to embody its results in a permanent and durable form, for it is harder to secure the fruits of a victory

than to win the victory itself. Many a day of triumph upon the field has been but a day of carnage and of empty glory, barren in all that was valuable; and the victories that have been won upon the political field are no exceptions to the rule, with which history teems with illustrations.

Our ancient ally, whose services during the last years of our war were of so much value to our exhausted treasury and armies, and whose gift of the generous and chivalric Lafayette at its opening was almost equally precious, passed a few years later than we through its own desperate struggle; yet, although that fierce tide swept in a sea of fire and blood over all the ancient institutions of the monarchy, how impossible it has proved to this day for France to supply the place of the government which it so sternly overthrew with one thoroughly permanent, giving peace and security! Republic, Directory, Consulate, Empire, Kingdom, have had their turn; dynasty after dynasty, faction after faction, have asserted their sway over her.

For a government under the constitutions of the several States, and under that of the United States, this people was prepared alike by its previous history and by that which followed its separation from Britain. It was the legitimate outgrowth of experience, and not a government framed, like those of the Abbé Siéyes at the end of their Revolution for the French, by the aid of philosophic speculation, and on the basis of that which should be, and not of that which was. While the colo-

nies, by means of their representative and legislative systems, had been accustomed to deal with their local affairs, and impose their local taxation, and had successfully resisted the attempt to interfere with these rights, yet, from the relation they had also been accustomed to sustain toward Britain, it was not to them a novel idea that two governments, each complete and supreme within its sphere, might coexist, the one controlling the local affairs of each individual State, while the other exercised its powers over all in their intercourse with each other and with foreign nations.

Painfully conscious of their weakness, the desire for a union of all had gone hand in hand with the desire of each to preserve its own separate organization. The first Continental Congress had not exercised political authority; it had assembled only on behalf of the United Colonies to petition and remonstrate against the various arbitrary acts of the British Government. Those which followed, however, with patriotic courage had boldly seized the highest powers; yet, as they could exercise such powers only so far as each State gave its assent and sustained them, the necessary result followed that their decrees were often but feebly executed, and sometimes utterly disregarded. Later in the war the Confederation had followed, by which it had been sought to fix more definitely the relation of the States by giving more determinate authority to the Congress, and to rescue the country from the financial ruin which had overtaken it.

But the powers of the Congress of the Confederation, like those of the Continental Congress, were such as were consistent only with a league of sovereign and independent States, and were in their exercise less efficacious, because they had been carefully defined and limited. The Confederation did not constitute a government; it did not assume to act upon the people, but upon the several States; and upon them no means existed of enforcing its requisitions and decrees, or of compelling them to the performance of the treaties it might make or the obligations it might incur. Among allied powers, from the nature of the case, there is no mode of enforcing the agreement of alliance except by war.

The great work of achieving independence had, however, been completed by the Confederation in spite of all its weakness and inherent defects. These were, however, more clearly seen when the sense of an immediate and common danger, and the cohesive pressure of war, were withdrawn. A mere aggregation of States could not take its place among the peoples of the world. A national sovereignty was needed, capable of establishing a financial system of its own, of raising money for its own support by taxation or regulations of trade, of forming treaties with sufficient power to execute them, of insuring order in every State, of bringing each State into proper relations with the others, and able, if need be, to declare war or maintain peace, — a sovereignty which should act directly on the people themselves in

the exercise of all its rightful powers, and not through the intervention of the States.

The years of unexampled depression which followed peace with Britain were not attributable only to the exhaustion of war: the impossibility of establishing a financial or a commercial system, the sense of insecurity that prevailed, paralyzed industry and enterprise. Already jarrings and contests between the several States presaged the danger which had destroyed the republics of Greece and those of Italy during the Middle Ages; already civil discord, which, although suppressed, had thrown the State temporarily into confusion, had made its appearance in Massachusetts; already doubts began to be expressed, even by some who had been ardent in the patriot cause, whether they had been wise to separate from a government which, even if monarchical, was strong and able to defend and protect its subjects; and it had come to be realized that there must be somewhere a controlling power competent to maintain peace between the States, and to guarantee to each the security of its own government.

The Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787 gave these States a government, and made them a nation; and while I know to that which is impersonal there is wanting much of the ardor that personal loyalty inspires, yet, so far as there may be warmth in the devotion we cherish for an institution, it should awaken at the mention of the Constitution of the United States. The noble preamble declares by whom it is made, and defines its

purposes: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." In the largest measure it has fulfilled these objects; and the judgment and far-seeing wisdom with which its founders met the difficulties before them more and more challenges our admiration as the years advance and the republic extends.

Formed by men who differed widely in their views, — some who clung resolutely still to the idea that it was dangerous to the liberties of the States to constitute an efficient central power, and others who, like Hamilton, preferred a consolidated government whose model should be the British Constitution, — it might easily have been that a government so framed should have been a patchwork of incongruities, whose discordant and irreconcilable provisions would have revealed alternately the influence of either opinion. Yet, differing although they did, they were statesmen still, and, educated in the rough school of adversity and trial, they realized that a government must be constructed capable alike of daily efficient practical operation, and of adapting itself to the constantly varying exigencies in which sovereign States must act. How doubtful they were of their success, how nobly they succeeded in the government they made, to-day we know.

We have seen its vast capacity for expansion as it has received under the shield, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Union, State after State, as it has arisen in what was on the day of its formation the untrodden wilderness, and advanced to the blessings of liberty and civilization ; we have recognized the flexibility it possesses in leaving to States materially differing in local characteristics and interests the control and management of their immediate affairs ; and we have known its capacity to vindicate itself in the wildest storm of civil commotion.

Let us guard this Union well ; for as upon it all that is glorious in the past is resting, so upon it all our hopes of the future are founded. Let us demand, of those who are to administer its great powers, purity, disinterestedness, devotion to well-settled, carefully considered principles and convictions. Let us cherish the homely but manly virtues of the men who for it met the storm of war in behalf of a government and a country, their simple faith in what was just and right, that found its root in their unswerving belief in something higher than mere human guidance. Let us encourage that universal education, that diffusion of knowledge, which everywhere oppose themselves as barriers, steadily and firmly, alike to plunder and fraud, to disorder and turbulence. Above all, let us strive to maintain and renew the fraternal feeling which should exist between all the States of the Union.

We will not pretend that the trial through which we

have passed has faded either from our hearts or memories ; yet no one will, I trust, believe that I would rudely rake open the smouldering embers that all would gladly wish to see extinguished for ever, or that, deeply as I feel our great and solemn obligations to those who preserved and defended the Union, I would speak one word except with respect and in kindness even to those who assailed it, yet who have now submitted to its power.

In the Union two classes of States had their place differing radically in this, that in the one the system of slavery existed. It was a difficulty which the fathers could not eliminate from the problem before them. They dealt with it with all the wisdom and foresight they possessed. Strongly impressed in their belief of the equal rights of man, for their discussions had compelled them to deal with fundamental principles, they were not so destitute of philosophy that they did not see that what they demanded for themselves should be accorded to others ; and, believing that the whole system would fade before the noble influence of free government as a dark cloud melts and drifts away, they watched, and with jealous care, that when that day came the instrument they signed should bear no trace of its existence. It was not thus to be, and the system has passed away in the tempest of battle and amid the clang of arms.

The conflict is over, the race long subject is restored to liberty, and the nation has had "under God a new birth of freedom." No executions, no harsh punishments have sullied the conclusion ; day by day the

material evidences of war fade from our sight, the bastions sink to the level of the ground which surrounded them, scarp and counter-scarp meet in the ditch which divided them. So let them pass away for ever. The contest is marked distinctly only by the changes in the organic laws of the Constitution, which embody in more definite forms the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence. That these include more than its logical and necessary results cannot fairly be contended. Did I believe that they embraced more than these, did I find in that great instrument any changes which should place or seek to place one State above another, or above another class of States, so as to mark a victory of sections or localities, I could not rejoice, for I should know that we had planted the seeds of "unnumbered woes."

To-day it is the highest duty of all, no matter on what side they were, but, above all, of those who have struggled for the preservation of the Union, to strive that it become one of generous confidence, in which all the States shall, as of old, stand shoulder to shoulder, if need be, against the world in arms. Toward those with whom we were lately in conflict, and who recognize that the results are to be kept inviolate, there should be no feeling of resentment or bitterness. To the necessity of events they have submitted; to the changes in the Constitution they have assented; we cannot and we do not think so basely or so meanly of them as to believe that they have done so except generously and without mental reservation.

We know that it is not easy to readjust all the relations of society when one form is suddenly swept away, that the sword does its work rudely, and not with that gradual preparation which attends the changes of peace. We realize that there are difficulties and distrusters not to be removed at once between those who have been masters and slaves ; yet there are none which will not ultimately disappear. All true men are with the South in demanding for her peace, order, honest and good government, and encouraging her in the work of rebuilding all that has been made desolate. We need not doubt the issue ; she will not stand as the “ Niobe of nations,” lamenting her sad fate ; she will not look back to deplore a past which cannot and should not return ; but with the fire of her ancient courage she will gird herself up to the emergencies of her new situation, she will unite her people by the bonds of that mutual confidence which their mutual interests demand, and renew her former prosperity and her rightful influence in the Union.

Fellow-citizens, we stand to-day on a great battle-field in honor of the patriotism and valor of those who fought upon it. It is the step which they made in the world's history we would seek to commemorate ; it is the example which they have offered us we would seek to imitate. The wise and thoughtful men who directed this controversy knew well that it is by the wars personal ambition has stimulated, by the armies whose force has been wielded alike for domestic oppression or for-

eign conquest, that the sway of despots has been so widely maintained. They had no love for war or any of its works, but they were ready to meet its dangers in their attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty. They desired to found no Roman republic, "whose banners, fanned by conquest's crimson wing," should float victorious over prostrate nations, but one where the serene beauty of the arts of peace should put to shame the strifes that have impoverished peoples and degraded nations. To-day let us rejoice in the liberty which they have gained for us; but let no utterances but those of peace salute our ears, no thoughts but those of peace animate our hearts.

Above the plains of Marathon, even now, as the Grecian shepherd watches over his flocks, he fancies that the skies sometimes are filled with lurid light and that in the clouds above are re-enacted the scenes of that great day when, on the field below, Greece maintained her freedom against the hordes who had assailed her. Again seem to come in long array, "rich with barbaric pearl and gold," the turbaned ranks of the Persian host, and the air is filled with the clang of sword and shield, as again the fiery Greek seems to throw himself upon and drive before him his foreign invader; shadows although all are that flit in wild, confused masses along the spectral sky.

Above the field where we stand, even in the wildest dream, may no such scenes offend the calmness of the upper air, but may the stars look for ever down upon

prosperity and peace, upon the bay studded with its white-winged ships, upon the populous and far extending city, with its marts of commerce, its palaces of industry, its temples, where each man may worship according to his own conscience ; and, as the continent shall pass beneath their steady rays, may the millions of happy homes attest a land where the benign influence of free government has brought happiness and contentment, where labor is rewarded, where manhood is honored, and where virtue and religion are revered !

Peace for ever with the great country from which the day we commemorate did so much rudely to dis sever us ! If there were in that time, or if there have been since, many things which we could have wished otherwise, we can easily afford to let them pass into oblivion. But we do not forget in the struggle of the Revolution how many of her statesmen stood forth to assert the justice of our cause, and to demand for us the rights of which we had been deprived until the celebrated address was passed which declared that the House of Commons would consider as enemies to the King and country all those who would further attempt the prosecution of a war on the continent of America for the purpose of reducing the American colonies to obedience.

From her we have drawn the great body of laws which, modified and adapted to our different situation, protect us to-day in our property, its descent, possession, and transmission, and which guard our dearer personal rights by the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury.

They were our countrymen who from the days of King John to those of George III. have made of her a land in which "freedom has broadened slowly down from precedent to precedent."

It was she that had placed her foot upon the "divine right of kings," and solemnly maintained that governments exist only by consent of the governed, when in 1688 she changed the succession to the British Crown, and caused her rulers to reign thereafter by a statute of Parliament.

From her we learned the great lessons of constitutional liberty which as against her we resolutely asserted. There was no colony of any other kingdom of Europe that would have dreamed of demanding as rights those things which our fathers deemed their inheritance as Englishmen, none that would not have yielded unhesitatingly to any injunction of the parent State. Whatever differences have been or may hereafter come, let us remember still that we are the only two great distinctly settled free governments, and that the noble English tongue in which we speak alike is "the language of freemen throughout the world."

Above all, may there be peace for ever among the States of this Union! "The blood spilt here," said Washington upon the place where we stand, "roused the whole American people, and united them in defence of their rights, — that Union will never be broken." Prophecies may be made to work their own fulfilment; and, whatever may have been our trials and our difficul-

ties, let us spare no efforts that this shall be realized. Achieving our independence by a common struggle, endowed to-day with common institutions, we see even more clearly than before that the States of this Union have before them a common destiny.

We have commenced here in Massachusetts the celebration of that series of events which made of us a nation; and let each, as it approaches in the centennial cycle, serve to kindle anew the fires of patriotism. Let us meet on the fields where our fathers fought, and where they lie, whether they fell with the stern joy of victory irradiating their countenances, or in the gloomy hours of disaster and defeat. Alike in remembrance of Saratoga and Yorktown, and of the dreary winter of Valley Forge, at Trenton and Princeton, and at the spots immortalized in the bloody campaign of the Jerseys, at King's Mountain and Charleston, at Camden and Guilford Court House, and along the track of the steadily fighting, slowly retreating Greene through the Carolinas.

Above all, at the city from which went forth the Declaration that we were, and of right ought to be a free and independent nation, let us gather, and, by the sacred memories of the great departed, pledge ourselves to transmit untarnished the heritage they have left us.

The soldiers of the Revolution are gone, the statesmen who embodied their work in the Constitution of the United States have passed away. With them, too, sleep those who in the earlier days watched the development of this wondrous frame of government.

The mighty master of thought and speech, by whose voice fifty years ago was dedicated the Monument at whose base we stand, and whose noble argument that the Constitution is not a compact, but a law, by its nature supreme and perpetual, won for him the proud name of the Expounder of the Constitution, rests with those whose work he so nobly vindicated, happy at least that his eyes were not permitted to behold the sad sight of States "discordant, belligerent, and drenched in fraternal blood."

The lips of him who twenty-five years ago commemorated this anniversary with that surpassing grace and eloquence all his own, and with that spirit of pure patriotism in which we may strive at least to imitate him, are silent now. Throughout the cruel years of war that clarion voice, sweet yet far resounding, summoned his countrymen to the struggle on which our Union depended; yet the last time that it waked the echoes of the ancient hall dedicated to liberty, even while the retiring storm yet thundered along the horizon, was, as he would have wished it should have been, in love and charity to the distressed people of the South.

But, although they have passed beyond the veil which separates the unseen world from mortal gaze, the lessons which they have left remain, adjuring us whatever may have been the perils, the discords, the sorrows of the past, to struggle always for that "more perfect Union" ordained by the Constitution. Here, at least, however poor and inadequate for an occasion that rises so vast

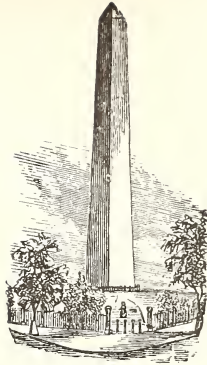
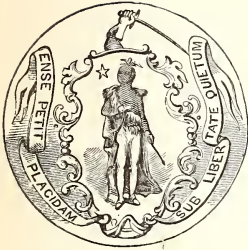
and grand above us our words may be, none shall be uttered that are not in regard and love to all of our fellow-citizens, no feelings indulged except those of anxious desire for their prosperity and happiness.

Beside those of New England, we are gratified to-day by the presence of military organizations from New York and Pennsylvania, from Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, as well as by that of distinguished citizens from these and other States of the Union. Their fathers were ancient friends of Massachusetts; it was the inspiration they gave which strengthened the hearts and nerved the arm of every man of New England. In every proper and larger sense the soil upon which their sons stand to-day is theirs as much as ours; and, wherever there may have been estrangement, here at least we have met upon common ground. They unite with us in recognition of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and in pious memory of those who vindicated them; they join with us in the wish to make of this regenerated Union a power grander and more august than its founders dared to hope.

Standing always in generous remembrance of every section of the Union, neither now nor hereafter will we distinguish between States or sections in our anxiety for the glory and happiness of all. To-day upon the verge of the centuries, as together we look back upon that which is gone in deep and heartfelt gratitude for the prosperity so largely enjoyed by us, so together will we look forward serenely and with confidence to that which

is advancing. Together will we utter our solemn aspirations in the spirit of the motto of the city which now incloses within its limits the battle-field and the town for which it was fought: "As God was to our fathers, so may He be to us!"

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.



Committees of the Grand Celebration.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION:

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM W. WHEILDON.
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL.
FRANKLIN DARRACOTT.
JOHN H. THORNDIKE.
HENRY LYON.

URIEL CROCKER.
CHARLES DEVENS, JR.
RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.
GEORGE B. NEAL.
OSMYN BREWSTER.
EDWARD LAWRENCE.
HENRY WALKER.

ANDREW C. FEARING, JR., SECRETARY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS:

Of the Senate.

GEO. B. LORING, PRESIDENT . ESSEX.
Chairman.

FRANCIS D. STEDMAN . . SUFFOLK.
ALBERT PALMER NORFOLK.
EZRA D. WINSLOW . . MIDDLESEX.
TIMOTHY J. DACEY . . . SUFFOLK.

Of the House.

WILLARD P. PHILLIPS . . . SALEM.
WILLIAM E. PERKINS, SEC'Y. BOSTON.
SAMUEL MAY LEICESTER.
WALLACE F. ROBINSON . . BOSTON.
AUSTIN C. WELLINGTON CAMBRIDGE.
ENOCH H. TOWNE . . . WORCESTER.
RICHARD POPE BOSTON.

Committee on the part of the City of Boston.

HIS HONOR SAMUEL C. COBB, THE MAYOR,
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

Aldermen.

JOHN T. CLARK, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.
THOMAS B. HARRIS.
SOLOMON B. STEBBINS.
SAMUEL M. QUINCY.
JAMES POWER.

Councilmen.

HALSEY J. BOARDMAN, PRESIDENT.
EDWIN SIBLEY.
EUGENE H. SAMPSON.
ISAAC P. CLARKE.
FRANCIS H. PEABODY.
JAMES J. FLYNN.
CURTIS GUILD.
JOHN N. DEVEREUX.

JAMES M. BUGBEE, *Clerk of Committee.*

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

IT had been contemplated by the Association for several years to provide for an august and imposing Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. At the Annual Meeting preceding, held June 17, 1874, the President, Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, in his Annual Address, referred to it in the following terms:—

“The Bunker Hill Centennial is now indeed upon us, and it will be necessary to make early arrangements to meet the popular expectation which its advent will surely awaken. There is a fortunate concurrence of opinion as to the choice of the Orator for that occasion. Should the Association give timely utterance to the popular feeling by a formal vote, our esteemed Vice-President, who is now across the seas renewing his strength, will no doubt promptly obey your summons, and, standing on Bunker Hill, where Webster and Everett stood before,—in Charlestown, too, where his illustrious ancestor founded the colonial settlement,—will, on that proud day, speak to the whole country the fit words of thanksgiving for the past, and of hope and courage for the future.

“This occasion will furnish a most favorable opportunity for cementing a cordial union between the different sections of the country, to be divided no longer. Military men of the highest type are always among the first to extend the right hand of fellowship to those with whom they have been compelled to engage in combat. So did Grant and Sherman at the time of Lee’s surrender. Civilians ought not to be slow to follow their example. The asperities that have hitherto

prevailed have become softened by many tokens of good-will, animosities have been removed, and it is now time that every sign of discord should be wholly obliterated. Let our Centennial, then, be a day of Jubilee, when from every part of the land there shall spring a manifest desire to do homage to Bunker Hill, and to the heroic conduct of our fathers, which gave us a common country."

At the same meeting the following preamble and vote were unanimously adopted, on motion of W. W. WHEILDON, Esq. : —

Whereas, it is highly desirable that the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill shall be commemorated by the Association in a manner worthy of the importance and national significance of the occasion, —

Voted, That the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP be invited to deliver an oration on that day, and that the necessary arrangements be made by the Executive Committee for the oration and other appropriate services to be held on Bunker Hill.

Mr. Winthrop had then gone abroad with his family for their health ; but before his departure he was consulted upon the matter, and gave some assurance that he might be able to accept the appointment, should it be offered him. Not until the reception of the following letter was his adverse decision made known : —

MILAN, 12 Sept. 1874.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, — The two copies of the Proceedings of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which you kindly sent me, reached me a few weeks since, and I have read your Address and the Resolutions with regard to the Centennial Celebration with great interest. I had written to you on the 10th of August, in reply to your obliging letter of July 3d, and had foreshadowed the result which I now feel compelled to announce positively.

Few invitations have ever been offered me, during a somewhat long career, which I could have declined with greater reluctance and personal disappointment than I feel in foregoing the opportunity of delivering the Oration on the Centennial of Bunker Hill. But I am

travelling for the health of others, whom I cannot leave; and my return home continues to be quite too uncertain for me to enter into specific engagements, and more especially into one which can neither be postponed nor slighted. I feel bound, therefore, to ask the committee, without further delay, to make selection of another for the service which I should have been so proud to perform. Assure them also of the gratitude with which I shall cherish the remembrance of their most kind and complimentary invitation. I ought rather to have returned my acknowledgments to the whole Association, to whom your records show that I owed this distinguished honor.

Believe me, dear Mr. Warren,

With great regard, faithfully yours,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

HON. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, President B. H. M. A.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee on the 28th September, the foregoing letter was read, and thereupon it was voted unanimously to invite General CHARLES DEVENS, Jr., to deliver the Oration, June 17, 1875; and the President, with Messrs. Lincoln and Frothingham, were appointed a committee to wait upon General Devens.

The invitation and acceptance were communicated in the following correspondence:—

Boston, Oct. 15, 1874.

DEAR SIR, — At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, you were unanimously appointed to deliver the Oration on Bunker Hill at the Centennial Anniversary on the 17th June, 1875.

The undersigned were also made a committee to extend to you this invitation, and to urge upon you its acceptance. In performing this duty, they need only suggest that the coming occasion will arouse all the patriotic sympathies of the whole country, and that the Association has a rightful claim upon all its members to do every thing in their power to meet the popular expectation. Upon the reception of the letter from Mr. Winthrop, — who, with extreme reluctance, has felt obliged to forego the honor, — the choice has, by general consent, fallen upon you. Your family associations with Bunker Hill, the services you have yourself rendered during the civil war, the position

you hold in the Grand Army of the Republic and in the public estimation, render the selection peculiarly appropriate; and it is confidently expected that you will deem it your duty as well as your pleasure to perform the service.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
F. W. LINCOLN,		
RICHARD FROTHINGHAM,		

The Hon. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

WORCESTER, Nov. 12, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I sympathize most sincerely in the regret which must be felt by every member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association that our distinguished associate, who we unanimously desired should act as the orator of the occasion at the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the battle, has felt compelled definitely to decline the invitation.

I might well plead the pressure of my daily official duties as a reason for not making the attempt which you request of me, but far more my profound distrust of my ability rightly to give expression to the feelings with which every patriotic heart must greet the occurrence of such an anniversary of a day so important in the history, not of the United States only, but of liberty everywhere. Yet, as I know the desire of the Association that the address should be delivered by one of its own members, and you have thought me worthy to assume so important a trust, I do not feel justified in declining to accede to your wishes, and, with much diffidence, accept your invitation.

For the courteous terms in which in your note you were kind enough to speak of me, I am much obliged.

Most respectfully, your friend and associate,

CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, Hon. R. FROTHINGHAM, Committee of B. H. M. Association.

The Standing Committee held thereafter frequent meetings to make the necessary arrangements. On the 15th January, the President, Wm. W. Wheildon, Esq., and Colonel Walker

were appointed a sub-committee to confer with the committees appointed by the Legislature and the City Council of Boston respectively, upon the proposed Celebration. Several interviews were held. The result was, that the Legislature authorized their committee, upon the suggestion of this sub-committee, to invite as guests of the Commonwealth the President and Vice-President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army, the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy, the Governors of the several States, and Members of Congress from the State of Maine. They also provided for a review of all the State troops on that day, and declared by law the 17th of June, 1875, a legal holiday.

The City Council of Boston, on their part, by their committee, assumed the charge and control of the procession, extended invitations to the mayors of the principal cities of the United States, and other distinguished citizens, to be the guests of the city, and made very liberal appropriations for decorations, music, and for the capacious pavilion to serve as an auditorium on Bunker Hill.

The Standing Committee, relinquishing to the City Committee the management of the procession, which was to form a very important part of the Celebration, appointed on 3d of April the following sub-committees to attend to the work which remained for them to do: —

Committee on Programme. The PRESIDENT, Messrs. WHEILDON, FROTHINGHAM, LINCOLN, and WALKER.

Committee on Grounds, including the Erection of the Pavilion. Messrs. LAWRENCE, FROTHINGHAM, THORNDIKE, and DARRACOTT.

Committee on Printing. Messrs. WHEILDON, CROCKER, and BREWSTER.

Committee on Invitations. The PRESIDENT, Messrs. LAWRENCE, WHEILDON, and WALKER.

Committee on the Procession. Colonel WALKER, LYON, and NEAL.

Invitations were issued by the Standing Committee to all the distinguished guests of the Commonwealth and of the City, and also to a large number of other distinguished personages, and to various societies. The President delivered in person the invitations to the President and Vice-President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished personages at Washington.

The Committee, on the part of the City, referred the appointment of the Chief Marshal of the procession to their chairman, the Mayor; and his Honor appointed General FRANCIS A. OSBORN, who gave, with his aids and assistants, the principal portion of their time and attention to their manifold duties from the time of their appointment.

The Standing Committee, on the part of the Association, appointed for their Chief Marshal one of their number, Colonel HENRY WALKER, who appointed the following Assistants:—

GEN. LUCIUS H. WARREN.	GEORGE A. KETTELL.
CHARLES F. FAIRBANKS.	CHARLES S. DAVIS.
F. MARLAND DARRACOTT.	GEORGE F. THORNDIKE.
SAMUEL P. HINCKLEY.	WILLIAM HOBBS.
E. LINCOLN ABBOT.	ZACHARY T. HOLLINGSWORTH.
WARREN K. BLODGETT.	LUTHER C. REDFIELD.
GEORGE LYON.	MELVILLE BULL.
JOHN L. DU FAIS.	HAROLD C. ERNST.
JAMES W. WALKER.	FRANK W. ROLLINS.
DAVID M. BABCOCK.	WILLIAM R. MORRIS.

The pavilion for the services on Bunker Hill was erected under the supervision of the committee on the grounds, Hon. Edward Lawrence, chairman, by Prince & Baker and John B. Wilson. It was 250 feet long, by over 100 feet wide, and had seats for over five thousand. It was placed between the Monument and High Street, the platform being near the street for the speakers and invited guests, and the audience seats being ranged on the rising ground towards the Monument. In rear of the rostrum were the seats for the Apollo Club of

Boston, numbering about one hundred members, who kindly performed the musical exercises in a very effective manner. Tickets of admission were issued for allotted seats in the pavilion. Holders of these tickets had the exclusive possession of Monument Square during the day, after the Masonic exercises in the morning, and had a fine opportunity to witness the passing of the procession on the easterly and northerly sides of the square on its way over the older Bunker Hill to Charlestown Neck.

Colonel WALKER, the Chief Marshal, and his assistants, paid every attention to the ladies and gentlemen who were assembled several hours before the services commenced.

The palmetto-tree, which was forwarded by the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, as their patriotic offering, was planted in front, looking towards the Monument, and a pine-tree was planted by its side.

As the City Council have ordered that a Memorial of this grand Celebration shall be prepared and published under their auspices, it is wholly unnecessary in this volume to give a detailed account of the arrangements made by their committee, by his Honor SAMUEL C. COBB, Mayor, and by their Chief Marshal, General OSBORN, all of which were indeed upon the most liberal and comprehensive scale, and were so completely carried out as to reflect the highest honor upon the city, and upon the several gentlemen who had them in charge, including Captain EDWARD H. SAVAGE, the Chief of Police, and the whole police department under his direction.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association established their head-quarters for the day at Hotel Vendome, corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street; and the Standing Committee were there in attendance for the reception of the Association, the Orator and Chaplain, and the invited guests other than the guests of the State and of the City, and several kindred societies and associations.

At the entertainment, furnished at their head-quarters during the protracted period that the Association and guests were in waiting, considerable interest was manifested in the Washington wine-glass, which by special favor of Dr. Forbes, the owner, was brought on by General L. H. Warren from Philadelphia, for the use of the Association and guests on this Memorial Day; and nearly all present drank from it. The history of this wine-glass as given by Dr. Forbes in his certificate is here subjoined: —

This wine-glass was used at the family dinner given by Mrs. Mildred Washington Gregory, the aunt and godmother of General Washington, on the 5th of April, 1732, the day General Washington was christened.

It was used also by General Washington himself at a dinner given him in Fredericksburg, when he stopped to see his mother, soon after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781.

This wine-glass was brought to America in or about 1657, by Colonel John Washington, the great-grandfather of General Washington.

It came into my possession as a descendant of Mrs. Mildred Washington Gregory.

WILLIAM S. FORBES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1875.

While the military cortege composing the magnificent escort, and the First and Second Divisions of the Grand Procession, consisting of the State and City officials and their distinguished guests, were passing these head-quarters, the President, Orator of the day, and Chaplains, were in waiting; and General Devens, the Orator, received many salutations as they passed. It was about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon when they took their place in the line, in the Third Division, which was under the charge of Colonel CHARLES E. FULLER and his assistants. After the band, the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States acted as escort to the Association, General FRANCIS W. PALFREY commanding.

General LUCIUS H. WARREN, ZACHARY TAYLOR HOLLINGSWORTH, and SAMUEL P. HINCKLEY, his aids, were detailed by Colonel WALKER as the Marshals of the Association in the Grand Procession.

The GRAND ESCORT was preceded by a detachment of Mounted Police under command of the Chief, Captain SAVAGE, and next by the Chief Marshal, General F. A. OSBORN and a brilliant staff, escorted by the Fourth Battalion of Infantry of Massachusetts. Then followed the Independent Corps of Cadets, escorting his Excellency Governor WILLIAM GASTON and full staff, superbly mounted, followed by the Second Company of Cadets, from Salem, escorting Major-General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, with his full staff, commanding the Grand Escort, which was composed of the whole body of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, consisting of three Brigades, ordered out by his Excellency the Governor, in honor of the day. The several corps of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, appeared in full numbers, and vied with each other in military display and precision during the march.

Following the Grand Escort was the First Division, composed of the visiting military organizations from other States, which from patriotic impulse visited Boston for the purpose of showing their regard for the Bunker Hill Centennial. The full roll thereof is here placed upon record by the ASSOCIATION, in grateful remembrance of their gallant and soldierly appearance : —

FIRST DIVISION.

Major HENRY L. HIGGINSON, *Chief of Division.*

Aids : Captain JOHN C. JONES, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Mr. HENRY UPHAM, Mr. A. C. TOWER, Mr. WILLIAM B. BACON, Jr., Mr. DANIEL C. BACON, Mr. FRANK SEABURY.

Seventh Regiment New York Band ; Claudius S. Grafulla, Band Master : 47 pieces.

Regimental Drum Corps, 30 pieces ; Drum-Major, John M. Smith.

Seventh Regiment, New York. Colonel, Emmons Clark ; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. Oscar Ryder ; Major, George Moore Smith ; Adjutant, Louis Fitzgerald ; Surgeon, Moreau Morris ; Chaplain, S. H. Weston ; Commissary, F. W. Houghton ; Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Ward ; Quartermaster, Robert M. Weed ; Major, Charles H. Covell ; Commissary Sergeant, Louis B. Rader ; Quartermaster-Sergeant, James P. Burrell ; Hospital Steward, William B. Freeman ; Sergeant Standard Bearer, Peter B. Braisted, Jr. ; Sergeant Standard Bearer, William H. Gibson ; Sergeant of the Guard, C. L. Livingstone ; Right General Guide, Thomas Clark, Jr. ; Left General Guide, J. M. Sweet.

A Company. Captain, Richard Allison ; First Lieutenant, Henry J. Hayden ; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Freeland.

B Company. Captain, C. S. Van Norden ; First Lieutenant, G. V. Quillard ; Second Lieutenant, H. S. Steele.

C Company. Captain, Don Alonzo Pollard ; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Robbins ; Second Lieutenant, John M. Amory.

D Company. Captain, William H. Kipp ; First Lieutenant, Edward Earle ; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Parr.

E Company. Captain, George P. Barrett ; First Lieutenant, Albert T. Wyckoff ; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Barrington.

F Company. Captain, Edward O. Bird ; First Lieutenant, Henry B. Turner ; Second Lieutenant, George W. Rand.

G Company. Captain, George W. Ely ; First Lieutenant, Dudley S. Steel ; Second Lieutenant, James B. Dewson.

H Company. Captain, George William Smith ; First Lieutenant, James C. Abrams ; Second Lieutenant, Edward L. Nicoll.

I Company. Captain, William C. Casey ; First Lieutenant, W. Gayer Dominick ; Second Lieutenant, Henry S. Germond.

K Company. Captain, Joseph Lentillon ; First Lieutenant, Francis W. Bacon ; Second Lieutenant, John H. Iselin.

Brigadier General Louis Wagner, commanding First Division N. G. S. P., and staff.

Major Galloway C. Morris, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Major J. R. Mulikin, Inspector ; Captain R. R. Campion, Quartermaster ; Major H. E. Goodman, Surgeon ; Captain G. P. Eldredge, A.D.C. ; Captain Louis J. Ladner, A.D.C.

Beck's Band of Philadelphia, 40 pieces.

First Pennsylvania Drum Corps, 24 men.

First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard, State of Pennsylvania, 500 men. Colonel, Dale Benson.

Second Pennsylvania Regiment Flute and Drum Band, 35 pieces.

Second Pennsylvania Regiment Band, 38 pieces.

Second Regiment of Infantry, N. G. S. P., Lieutenant-Colonel Harmanus Neff, commanding; Major, J. A. Gorgas; Adjutant, Captain J. W. Barnes; Quartermaster, Captain J. A. Harris; Commissary, Captain S. Y. Grear; Surgeon, Kingston Goddard; Sergeant-Major, G. D. Blower; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles Derr; Commissary Sergeant, William W. Mayberry; Hospital Steward, A. Hartlevan. Commanders of Companies: A, Captain J. T. Durang; B, Lieutenant Von Neida; C, Captain Sauter; E, Captain Jacobus; F, Captain Donnelly; G, Captain Clark; H, Captain Sweet; I, Captain King.

Drum Corps.

Ringgold's Band of Reading, Pa.

Pennsylvania State Fencibles, Philadelphia, Captain John W. Ryan,
87 men.

McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band, Philadelphia.

Washington Grays of Philadelphia, Capt. Louis D. Baugh, commanding.

The Independence Band, Wilmington, Del.

Company B, Fourth Battalion of Infantry, N. G. S. P.

Repetti's Band of Washington, D.C.

Washington Light Infantry, Washington, D.C., Capt. Wm. G. Moore.

American Band of Providence, R.I., 28 pieces.

Drum Corps.

First Rhode Island Light Infantry Regiment of Providence. Colonel, Robert H. I. Goddard; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ezra B. Bullock; Major, James E. Chace; Adjutant, C. Henry Barney; Quartermaster, Francis J. Sheldon; Paymaster, William H. Teel; Assistant Paymaster, Thomas F. Fessenden; Commissary, Henry L. Parsons; Assistant Commissary, Hezekiah Martin; Inspector, George W. Cady; Surgeon, Clarence T. Gardner, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon, George T. Sumner; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel H. Webb; Judge Advocate, N. P. S. Thomas; Sergeant-Major, C. H. Alexander; Quartermaster-Sergeant, L. E. Curtis. Company A, Captain, Joseph H. Kendrick; Company B, Captain, E. Frank Annable; Company C, Captain, William Frankland; Company D, Captain, Edwin Draper.

National Band, Providence, R. I.

Meagher Guard of Providence, R. I., Capt. Peter M'Hugh.

Colt's Armory Band, Hartford, Conn.

Hillyer Guards, Hartford, Conn. Captain, John T. Sherman.

Drum Corps.

Mansfield Guards, Middletown, Conn. Captain, R. Graham.

The Governor Straw Rifles, Manchester, N. H. Colonel, John J. Dillon.

Fifth Maryland Regiment Drum Corps, 20 men.

Marine Band U. S. N., Washington, D.C., 50 pieces.

Fifth Maryland Regiment, 350 men, officered as follows: Colonel, J. Stricker Jenkins; Lieutenant-Colonel, H. D. Loney; Major, George R. Gaither; Staff, Adjutant, T. A. Symington; Major, E. F. Pontier; Quartermaster-Commissary, Edward C. Johnson; Ordnance Officer, Fitzhugh Goldsborough; Surgeon, William H. Crim; Paymaster, F. M. Colston. Non-commissioned: Sergeant-Major, Robert Milliken; Quartermaster-Sergeant, R. J. Miller; Ordnance Sergeant, Goldsborough; Commissary Sergeant, W. Jackson; Hospital Steward, Frederick Hoyt.

A Company. Captain, J. M. Jamison; First Lieutenant, T. N. Conrad; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Keller: 33 men.

B Company. Captain, John D. Lipscomb; First Lieutenant, George T. Bell; Second Lieutenant, A. A. Aiken: 28 men.

C Company. Captain, Robert P. Brown; First Lieutenant, P. Forney Spear; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Rogers: 56 men.

D Company. Captain, S. S. Mills; Second Lieutenant, George C. Cole: 31 men.

E Company. In command of Second Lieutenant John H. Katzenberger: 37 men.

F Company. Captain, W. S. Anderson; First Lieutenant, Horace Brown: 27 men.

G Company. Captain, Charles F. Reeves; Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. Hooper: 45 men.

H Company. Captain, William P. Zollinger; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Albers; Second Lieutenant, H. R. McNally: 60 men.

I Company. Captain, John W. Torsch; First Lieutenant, George S. Roberts: 35 men.

K Company. Captain, J. E. H. Post; First Lieutenant, Robert Cleary; Second Lieutenant, William Herbert: 37 men.

The Second and Third Divisions of the Grand Procession comprised the Legislature, the City Government, the officers of the Association, and all the invited guests who were escorted to Bunker Hill for the purpose of joining in the public services; and they were marshalled in the following order: —

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel HENRY R. SIBLEY, *Chief of Division.*

Aids: Captain GEORGE R. KELSO, Assistant Adjutant-General; Mr. RETIRE H. PARKER, Mr. JOHN H. DEE, Mr. GEORGE T. CHILDS, Mr. EDWIN F. PEIRCE.

Edmands' Military Band, with Drum Corps.

Companies D. and E, Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, U. S. A., commanding.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND GUESTS, in carriages.

His Honor Samuel C. Cobb, Mayor of Boston; and His Honor William H. Wickham, Mayor of New York.

General Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, New York; Colonel E. L. Gaul, Secretary to the Mayor of New York; Nelson H. Tappan, the Comptroller of New York.

Aldermen John T. Clark and Thomas B. Harris; His Honor R. L. Fulton, Mayor of Galveston, Texas; and Colonel Etting, representing his Honor William S. Stokely, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Aldermen S. B. Stebbins and S. M. Quincy; His Honor Peter Jones, Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.; and His Honor Joshua L. Simons, Mayor of Wilmington, Del.

Alderman James Power, and Halsey J. Boardman, Esq., President of the Common Council; His Honor W. P. Connerlay, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.; and His Honor R. M. Richardson, Mayor of Portland, Me.

Councilmen Edwin Sibley and Isaac P. Clarke; His Honor Henry G. Lewis, Mayor of New Haven, Conn.; and His Honor Alpheus Gay, Mayor of Manchester, N.H.

Councilmen Francis H. Peabody and John N. Devereux; Alderman Mackey of Charleston, S.C.; and Hon. William Bigler of Philadelphia, Financial Agent Centennial Commission.

Councilmen Eugene H. Sampson and Curtis Guild; General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the U. S. Centennial Commission; and Alfred T. Goshorn, Esq., Director General U. S. Centennial Commission.

Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, Chairman Executive Committee U. S. Centennial Commission; Dr. Buckminster Brown, husband of the grand-daughter of General Joseph Warren; Warren Putnam Newcomb, great-great-grandson of General Warren and General Putnam; and Dr. Edward Warren.

His Honor Henry L. Williams, Mayor of Salem ; His Honor Isaac Bradford, Mayor of Cambridge ; His Honor Abraham H. Howland, Mayor of New Bedford ; and His Honor Jacob M. Lewis, Mayor of Lynn.

His Honor D. F. Atkinson, Mayor of Newburyport ; His Honor R. H. Tewksbury, Mayor of Lawrence ; His Honor James F. Davenport, Mayor of Fall River ; and His Honor Charles H. Ferson, Mayor of Chelsea.

His Honor George H. Babbitt, Mayor of Taunton ; His Honor William H. Furber, Mayor of Somerville ; His Honor W. B. Pearsons, Mayor of Holyoke ; and His Honor Robert R. Fears, Mayor of Gloucester.

His Honor James F. C. Hyde, Mayor of Newton ; Hon. Charles Francis Adams ; and Hon. William Gray.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, LL.D., Hon. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, Mr. Joseph Heywood, of Concord ; and Hon. Otis Norcross.

Mr. W. H. Munroe, of Lexington ; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, and Hon. Joseph M. Wightman.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Hon. John Cummings, of Woburn ; Hon. J. J. Clarke and Hon. Linus B. Comins.

Hon. George Lewis, Hon. S. S. Sleeper, Mr. Joseph W. Tucker, and Hon. E. L. Norton.

Hon. Liverus Hull, Hon. P. J. Stone, Hon. James Adams ; and His Honor Alpheus Currier, Mayor of Haverhill.

Members of the City Council of Boston (not included in the Committee of Arrangements), and heads of City Departments.

The American Band of Cambridge.

The National Lancers, Captain Cyrus C. Emery, commanding.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND GUESTS.

Hon. Henry Wilson, the Vice-President of the United States ; Hon. George B. Loring, President of the Massachusetts Senate ; Mr. Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court ; and Rev. W. E. Strong, of Roxbury.

Hon. Willard P. Phillips, of Salem ; Mr. Samuel May, of Leicester ; His Excellency Stephen Preston, the Haytien Minister ; and His Excellency Señor Don Francisco Gonzales Errazuriz, the Chilian Minister.

General William T. Sherman, Major-General Irwin McDowell ; Colonel J. C. Audenried, of General Sherman's Staff ; and Hon. E. D. Winslow.

Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A. ;

Brev. Brigadier-General O. M. Poe, U. S. A. ; Brev. Brigadier-General J. E. Tourtellotte, of General Sherman's staff; and Brevet Major-General E. W. Hinks.

General T. J. Haines, Colonel Theodore T. S. Laidley, Captain W. R. Livermore, and C. E. Jewett.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, United States Senator from Maine ; Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, United States Senator from Michigan ; Hon. George S. Boutwell, United States Senator from Massachusetts ; and Mr. Enoch H. Towne, of Worcester.

General Thomas Kilby Smith, of General Sherman's staff ; Hon. C. P. Thompson, Hon. B. W. Harris, and Hon. Rufus S. Frost, Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts.

Hon. Eugene Hale and Hon. John H. Burleigh, Representatives in Congress from Maine ; Hon. John K. Tarbox, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts ; and Judge Waldo Colburn.

Chandler's Band, of Portland.

The Portland Cadets, Captain N. D. Winslow, commanding, escorting

His Excellency Nelson Dingley, Jr., Governor of Maine, and staff ; Speaker Thomas, of the Maine House of Representatives ; and Hon. Francis D. Stedman, of the Massachusetts Senate.

His Excellency Person C. Cheney, Governor of New Hampshire, and staff.

Drum Corps.

First Company Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Major John C. Parsons, commanding, escorting

His Excellency Charles R. Ingersoll, Governor of Connecticut, and staff ; General Walter Harriman, U. S. Naval Officer ; and General A. B. Underwood, U. S. Surveyor, of Boston.

His Excellency Henry S. Lippitt, Governor of Rhode Island, and staff.

His Excellency Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New Jersey, and staff ; and Hon. T. J. Dacey, of the Massachusetts Senate.

The first troop of City Cavalry, Philadelphia, escorting

His Excellency John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, and staff, mounted.

His Excellency Adelbert Ames, Governor of Mississippi ; His Excellency J. D. Bagley, Governor of Michigan ; Hon. George F. Shepley, Judge of the United States Circuit Court ; and Hon. George P. Sanger, U. S. District Attorney.

Mr. Chief Justice Gray and Associate Justices Wells, Endicott, and Ames, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Colonel George L. Browne, of the Old Guard, State Fencibles of Philadelphia ; Ex-Governor Emory Washburn ; Hon. William A. Simmons, Collector of the Port of Boston.

Lieutenant-Governor Horatio G. Knight, and Hon. George Whitney, Hon. Seth Turner, and Hon. George O. Brastow, of the Executive Council.

Hon. E. H. Brewster, Hon. Alden Leland, Hon. J. K. Baker, and Hon. E. H. Dunn, of the Executive Council.

Hon. R. Couch ; Senator William H. Phillips, of Berkshire ; and Senator George A. Davis, of Essex.

Hon. Oliver Warner, Secretary of State ; Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., Treasurer and Receiver-General ; Hon. Charles Endicott, Auditor ; and Hon. Charles R. Train, Attorney-General.

Hon. Charles Hale of the House ; Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg, Hon. Charles A. Phelps, Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives ; and Colonel Joseph A. Harwood, of the Senate.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Court of Massachusetts.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel CHARLES E. FULLER, *Chief of Division.*

Aids: Colonel F. R. APPLETON, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Colonel S. D. WARREN, Jr., Colonel J. H. WELLES, Captain ROSWELL C. DOWNER, Lieutenant HENRY E. WARNER, Colonel J. L. BAKER.

This Division was composed of the following organizations : —

The Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, under command of General Francis W. Palfrey, accompanied by Major-General A. E. Burnside, acting, by invitation, as special escort of the Bunker Hill Monument Association. [On the top of the staff which bore their banner was perched a solid silver eagle, which was presented to the New England Guards, by Arnold Wells, in 1812. It was carried by the Guards at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, 1825, and again at the completion of the Monument, 1843.]

(The celebrated City Troop of Philadelphia, mounted, were also in-

vited as escort, but at the request of His Excellency Governor Hartranft they acted as his body guard.)

General Lucius H. Warren, Assistant Marshal; Aids, Zac. T. Hollingsworth and S. P. Hinckley, mounted.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association, in carriages; President, Hon. George Washington Warren; with Hon. Charles Devens, Jr., the ORATOR of the day, Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., and Rev. Phillips Brooks, Chaplains, in an elegant barouche drawn by four horses.

Uriel Crocker, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. Peter Parker, of Washington; Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, N.Y.; and Hon. G. W. Richardson, of Worcester.

W. W. Wheildon, Esq., Hon. J. P. Putnam, Hon. A. H. Holly, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, and William G. Brooks, Esq.

Hon. Francis B. Hayes, Rev. S. K. LOTHROP, D.D., Colonel Isaac H. WRIGHT, Prof. E. N. Horsford.

Franklin Darracott, Esq., Admiral Charles Steedman, Dr. Harrington, and Rev. A. McKenzie.

Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Mr. Towne, HENRY GOODWIN, Esq., and BENJAMIN H. CURRIER, Esq.

BARNABAS B. DAVID, Esq., A. G. STIMPSON, Esq., BARTLETT HILL, Esq., D. E. Ware, Esq.

DANIEL REED, Esq., SETH REED, Esq., LYMAN REED, Esq., Hon. George W. Hayward.

C. F. WHISTON, Esq.; NATHAN WARREN, Esq., of Weston, and survivor of war of 1812, who wore the same uniform of the Independent Light Infantry, in which he appeared June 17, 1825, in the procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the Monument; ELISHA T. LORING, Esq., HENRY CROCKER, Esq. [Those whose names are printed in capitals joined in the procession at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, at the semi-centennial anniversary, June 17, 1825.]

The President and Fellows and the Overseers of Harvard College.

The Officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts; Percival L. Everett, Grand Master. [The Grand Master wore the Masonic apron of the Grand Lodge of Masons, which belonged to General Joseph Warren at the time of his death. Dr. Winslow Lewis, Deputy Grand Master, wore the Masonic apron which was worn by the Marquis General Lafayette at the time he assisted in the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.]

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society, in carriages. The

carriage formerly belonging to Governor Eustis, and in which Lafayette was accustomed to ride when he was his guest, drawn by four horses, and occupied by Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President, and by Mr. William E. Baker, the present owner, Col. Almon D. Hodges, Hon. George C. Richardson, Hon. James W. Austin, David Pulsifer, Esq., Rev. Samuel H. Riddell, Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, Francis Dane, Hon. George Cogswell, Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Hon. J. W. Clark, John W. Dean, Esq., Frederic Kidder, Esq., Hon. Thomas C. Amory, Dr. David M. Parker, John J. May, Esq., William H. Wilder, Esq., Benj. G. Smith, Esq., and others.

The Joseph Warren Monument Association.

The American Antiquarian Society. Delegates: S. F. Haven, Esq., Dr. Joseph Sargent, Dr. Rufus Woodward, Nathaniel Paine, Esq.

The Massachusetts Historical Society.

Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. Delegates: Hon. W. T. Davis, President, I. N. Stoddard, W. S. Danforth, E. C. Sherman, W. H. Whitman.

The Massachusetts Society of the Order of the Cincinnati. Forty delegates in carriages, under President Admiral H. K. Thatcher.

Massachusetts Veterans of 1812, Mr. Little.

The International Code Committee. Hon. E. S. Tobey, Chairman; Hon. David K. Hitchcock, Rev. James B. Miles, D.D.

Eliot Band of Boston.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. President, Nathaniel Adams; Marshal, John B. Wilson.

Massachusetts Veterans of 1812.

The Boston Charitable Irish Society. Bernard Corr, President.

A large portion of these two Divisions were in carriages. Those employed by the State and the Association were furnished by John P. Barnard.

While these Divisions were in waiting for the march, several of the guests were hospitably entertained by Charles Merriam, Esq., and Walter Hastings, Esq., at their residences, and also at the head-quarters of the Association.

There were also several Veteran organizations which formed a most interesting feature in the Grand Procession, and composed the Fourth Division, Col. Thomas L. Livermore, Chief, immediately following the invited guests, namely: —

Major DEXTER H. FOLLETT, *Commander*.

Aids: Colonel CHARLES E. HAPGOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel DANIEL K. CROSS; Major BENJAMIN F. WEEKS; Major GEORGE F. FAYERWEATHER.

Germania Band, of Boston. R. Eichler, leader.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, 350 men, under the command of Major-General Nathaniel P. Banks; Charles G. Davis, Adjutant.

Redwood Band of Newport, 20 pieces.

Newport Artillery Veteran Association, R.I., 60 men, Colonel Julius Sawyer, and officers of the N. A. Company.

Newburyport Veteran Artillery Company, 90 men; Colonel, E. E. Stone; Adjutant, John P. Evans.

Newburyport Band of 24 pieces.

Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association, 63 men; Colonel, J. F. Fellows.

Saunders's Band of Peabody, Mass., 20 pieces.

Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S.C., 50 men; Colonel, Thomas Y. Simons.

Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn., 100 men, under the command of Major R. C. Gilchrist.

Putnam Phalanx Drum Corps of 20 performers.

First Light Infantry Band, Providence, 24 pieces.

First Light Infantry Veteran Association of Providence, R.I., 150 men, commanded by Major-General W. W. Brown.

Veteran National Guard, Seventh Regiment of New York, 100 men; Colonel, Marshall Lefferts.

Ninth Regiment Band, 30 pieces.

Old Guard of New York City, 70 men; Major-General, G. W. McLean.

Old Guard Band, 28 pieces.

Norfolk, Va., Light Artillery Blues, 60 men; Captain, J. W. Gilmer.

Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N.H., 100 men; Major, C. Gilmore.

Manchester Cornet Band, 25 pieces.

The Old Columbians, 75 men, Capt. Michael Doherty, commanding.

Columbian Band, 20 pieces.

Amesbury and Salisbury Veteran Artillery Association, 85 men; Captain, Newell Boyd.

Veteran Artillery Band of 20 pieces.

The other organizations in military form composed the Fifth Division, as follows:—

Chief of Division, General J. CUSHING EDMANDS, and Aids.

American Band, Boston, 25 pieces.

Lexington Minute-Men, 98 men, with Drum Corps of 8 pieces.

Major, L. W. Muzzey; Acting Major, E. L. Zalinski, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Westcott.

Boston School Regiment Drum Corps.

Boston School Regiment, 16 Companies, 700 men. Colonel, William B. Lawrence; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. H. North.

Cambridge Cadets of East Cambridge. E. A. Cooney, Commander; 40 men.

Chelmsford Minute-Men. Henry S. Perham, Commander: 50 men.

Boston Caledonian Club, 4 pipers, in full costume, 92 men. Chief, John Stark; Assistant, J. H. McCormic.

Thorndike Horse Guards of Beverly, Captain Hugh Hill, 50 men.

Magoun Battery of Medford, 20 men; Charles Russell, Captain.

Société de Bienfaisance Franco-Belge; Emil de Saptès, President; 18 men, with American, Belgian, and French flags.

Boston Highland Benevolent Association, E. L. Leckney, president, with delegates in a barge.

There were in all NINE DIVISIONS.

Nearly four hours were taken, from the time that the Committee and guests of the Association left Hotel Vendome, until they arrived at the pavilion on Monument Square; during all which interval, the immense crowds who lined the streets for six and one quarter miles were intently watching the movement. Hearty cheers were given to the Orator on the way.

It was after six o'clock when the Association and guests came to the pavilion. As those in the First and Second Divisions went to the houses of entertainment provided by the State and City for their respective guests for refreshment after their long route, Colonel WALKER detailed his assistants to inform them that the services would proceed at once, and to escort them to their places.

SERVICES ON BUNKER HILL.

SERVICES ON BUNKER HILL.

THE services on Bunker Hill were held in a large pavilion, erected on the southerly side of the Monument grounds. The civic portion of the procession reached the hill about a quarter before six o'clock, and the seats in the pavilion were soon filled. The platform, which faced the Monument, was occupied by the distinguished guests of the Monument Association, the City, and the State.

At six o'clock Colonel HENRY WALKER, Chief Marshal of the Association, called the company to order, and said : —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — I have the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN as President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and as President of the day.

The announcement was received with applause ; and Judge WARREN, advancing to the front of the platform, said : —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — With devout thankfulness for the auspicious manner in which this day has been observed, let us look up to the Supreme Being for his blessing.

Rev. RUFUS ELLIS, D.D., pastor of the First Church of Boston, then offered the following prayer : —

PRAYER BY REV. RUFUS ELLIS, D.D.

God of all power and grace, as we gather about our pillar of remembrance, let it be into Thy holy presence. We adore the wonder of Thy providence and that faithfulness which is unto all generations. On this day of high and holy memories we praise Thee, the God of our fathers, the hope of their hearts in their day of trial. Thou didst lead them through the cloud and through the sea, and give unto them their portion amongst the nations ; and in all these years Thou hast watched over us, and hast led us safely through our days of darkness, and made us one nation before Thee. As we gather from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, to the battle-field of our nation, let it be into a fellowship of love and service. Make the word which shall be spoken to us this day Thy word, that every blessed faith, hope, and charity may be deepened in our hearts, and our land brought nearer to the kingdom of Thy dear Son. Under the heavens which He hath opened, and in the spirit which He hath given, and in the words which He hath taught, let us all say unto Thee : " Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

At the conclusion of the prayer, the Apollo Club, under the direction of Mr. B. J. Lang, sang the following hymn, entitled "Prayer before the Battle." Music by Storch.

HEAR us, Almighty One!
Hear us, all holy One!
 Lord of the battle before us!
Father, all praise to thee,
Father, all thanks to thee,
 That Freedom's banner is o'er us!

Like a consuming brand
Stretch forth thy mighty hand,
 Wrong and oppression destroying.
Help us, O Lord of right!
Help us, O God of might!
 Help us, where war-tides are flowing.

Help us, though we may fall;
From out the grave we call
 Praise to thy name, and for ever.
All power and glory be
Thine through eternity!
 Help us, Almighty One! Amen.

Judge WARREN then said: It is with extreme pleasure that I have the honor to present to you our esteemed associate, the soldier, the scholar, and the jurist, CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

General DEVENS was received with hearty applause. After acknowledging the greeting of the audience, he proceeded to deliver the Oration.

The Orator was listened to with close attention, and was frequently applauded. His reference to the South was particularly well received, and that to the presence of General Sherman drew forth a round of applause, to which the General was obliged to respond by rising and bowing his thanks. At

the conclusion of the Oration, Hon. E. R. HOAR proposed three cheers for the Orator, which, under the lead of the Marshal, were heartily given.

Afterwards, the Apollo Club sang, to the tune of "God save the Queen," the following hymn, written by CHARLES JAMES SPRAGUE:—

HERE, where the savage bands
Roved through the forest lands,
Wild and unknown,
Came sturdy men, of yore,
Strong in the faith they bore,
Making this desert shore
Freedom's high throne.

Here, where the pilgrim few
Unto a nation grew,
Spread far and wide,
Came an invading foe,
That throne to overthrow
With but a feeble blow,
Struck at our pride.

Here, where the patriots stood,
Came that wild strife of blood,
Where peace now reigns.
Here hand to hand they met,
Here then our soil was wet,
With the red tide that yet
Throbs in our veins.

Gone is the savage now,
Gone the invading foe;
Freed is our land.
O Lord of war and peace,
May strife for ever cease,
And may our strength increase,
Fed by thy hand.

Judge WARREN then advanced, and, gracefully acknowledging the applause which greeted him, addressed the audience as follows:—

ADDRESS OF HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN,

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This is the first centennial anniversary of Bunker Hill. The century just past has presented to its successors yonder national monument of gratitude to the heroic fathers of the republic. Erected under the supervision of Solomon Willard, that renowned architect, who spurned to take the proper compensation for his eighteen years' service, being a descendant of a gallant officer whose remains lie at the foot of this hill; consecrated at its commencement and completion by the majestic Webster, whose words still live, and can never fail to instruct; impelled in its progress by the silver-voiced, all-persuasive Everett; the contribution of the whole people, to which Louisiana, South Carolina, and the other States joined with Massachusetts, it stands the silent orator, gathering in its massive form all the time-hallowed associations of the place; and, as it lifts its gray head to keep company with the stars, and takes note as impassively as they of the centuries that are to follow, may it be to all the inhabitants to the remotest age an INSPIRATION to patriotism, and to those good works which make for the liberty, the Union, and the true grandeur of the United States of America.

The Association invoked the presence of the high officers of the national government in its three co-ordinate departments, and of the executive officer of every State, and of the principal city thereof. From the sin-

cere regrets of the absent we know that all are here either in the body or in spirit. The heart of Bunker Hill, now crowning the metropolis of Boston, is big enough to receive you all, and begs you, in her name and in her undying glories, to bury all animosities, and to resolve that henceforth there shall be no contention except who shall best serve our glorious country.

We desired also that every nation should be represented here by its minister accredited to Washington, making this an occasion also of international harmony. Yes, we desired very much to be honored by the presence of the distinguished minister from our mother country, whose good sovereign is nowhere more highly esteemed than here. In 1871, Great Britain and the United States celebrated this anniversary by the exchange on that day of the ratification of the treaty of Washington. These two nations have set the example to the world of preferring arbitration to war, following the motto of President Grant, "Let us have peace."

The battle of Bunker Hill was fought by our fathers in defence of the principles of the British constitution, and the issue has been for the healing of all nations.

At the Bunker Hill dinner, fifty years ago, Lafayette predicted that the toast on this centennial day would be, **TO ENFRANCHISED EUROPE**. How far this prediction has been verified, let the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, the re-establishment of the republic in France, the enlargement of the suffrage in England, and the general spread of liberal principles and the encouragement of learning everywhere, answer.

South Carolina has sent us a palmetto-tree, which we have planted in front by the side of the pine-tree. May those two State emblems to-day planted on Bunker Hill be a symbol of renewed fraternity, never again to be interrupted. Let it be taken also as a pledge of reunion between all the States; for, with Massachusetts and South Carolina in full accord, as they were one hundred years ago, our Union is as firm and enduring as our Monument, which they, with true patriotism, joined together in building.

In calling upon some of our distinguished guests to address you briefly, I will take the liberty to present to you first the gallant General who has travelled fifteen hundred miles to participate in this Celebration.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN, — Before responding to your call, let me take issue with your honored President in calling on me as the national representative. You can see for yourselves on this platform the Vice-President of the United States, several judges of the Supreme Court, and about a dozen governors of States, all of whom take precedence of me, and all of whom are accustomed to speak and are expecting to address you. Still it is true that I have come about fifteen hundred miles to share in this grand Centennial, and I am glad that I have come.

If I do nothing else, I can be the first to respond to General Devens's call to come on this platform and

renew the pledge to maintain and defend the Constitution of our country, to fight again, if need be, for the old flag and those sacred principles of right that were announced ninety-nine years ago by your Hancock and the Adamses. I know that there are many soldiers in this vast audience, and, were I to call on them to come forward and share in this pledge, I am sure they would promptly respond with an Amen.

Indeed do we stand on sacred soil at the foot of old Bunker Hill Monument. I almost feel pained to hear it called Breed's Hill. It was Bunker Hill when I was a boy, and to me it is Bunker Hill still. I find it recorded in bold letters on that granite shaft, and I insist that *it is* Bunker Hill. If Mr. Breed is here, I advise him to convey to Bunker, and be content with the other and larger hill close by.

I assure you that I have listened with the most intense interest to the graphic description by your orator, General Devens, of that battle, fought on this ground one hundred years ago, and confess to a soldier's admiration of that small band under Colonel Prescott, that was "told off" in the camp at Cambridge, to go, they knew not exactly where, to fight the veteran British host beleaguered in Boston. They marched off silently by night to do, as soldiers should, their duty; and it was providential that they were conducted to this very spot, instead of the one further back, designated in their orders. I have no doubt that General Devens has truthfully given the narration, with a fair distribution of the honors.

Warren, though the senior present, did not assume,

as he might have done, the supreme command, but fought as a volunteer, and died upon the field a martyr and a hero, venerated everywhere.

Prescott was the actual commander on this spot. He conducted his brigade, prepared with their intrenching tools, and with their weapons to fight. Silently and with skill they constructed by night the redoubt and flank defences, and the daylight found them ready for the issue. How they fought you have already heard; and, as the actual commander on Bunker Hill, Prescott is entitled to all honor and glory.

General Putnam, too, contributed large assistance; but he has ample honor without claiming this. I like to think of him in that story of a man riding down the fabulous stairs pictured in our story-books, at some place, I confess I now forget where. He was a glorious old soldier, and his services and examples are worth a dozen monuments like this on Bunker Hill, even if made of pure gold.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have responded to your call, not with any purpose to edify you, but because you seem to desire it; and, though a stranger to most of you, I believe you desire to simply look upon and hear from one of those who have flitted across the horizon and attracted some notice; but I also thank you for your cordial reception, and for giving me the opportunity to witness one of the most gorgeous pageants that has ever occurred on this continent.

Seated by thousands beneath this vast canopy, you doubtless esteem yourselves a vast and well-ordered crowd; but you are as nothing compared with the hosts

which to-day lined the streets of Boston. You hardly equal the group which occupied each block of the hundreds along which we have passed to-day; and as the newspapers of the morning will describe to them, and to all the world, what occurs here, I will no longer occupy your time, but give place to the many orators that will be proud to address such an audience. I again thank you for your kind and cordial reception, and apologize for detaining you so long.

The PRESIDENT said: There is a little time left. I propose to call upon all the Governors, beginning with the Governor who has come farthest to see us. All Governors will take notice thereof, and *govern* themselves accordingly.

The Governor of Mississippi and the Governor of Michigan were called, but neither responded. The Governor of Pennsylvania was next called for, and upon presenting himself was greeted with three cheers.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — I certainly feel a delicacy in appearing before you as a governor, because I was reminded to-day that governors were as plenty in this town as general officers were at Washington during the war, and certainly I suppose some of those other gentlemen are now in the field doing duty. I did not come fifteen hundred miles, like my friend General Sherman, but I have brought with me fifteen hundred Pennsylvanians to take part in this Celebration. It is not my desire to make any speech, but I know they would not

like it did I not invite you from all States in the Union, and pledge you a cordial welcome to Philadelphia next year, when the hundredth anniversary of our nation is to be celebrated. [The PRESIDENT. — We are coming.] The Celebration is, of course, of a national character, and we in common only have our share in the ceremonies and in the exhibition. But we also have a local interest and pride in having every citizen, whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West, feel assured that he will receive all the hospitality that it is in our power to extend, and that we meet there as brothers and freemen around those famed precincts where the charters of our liberties were signed. Let us there bury our differences and our animosities, resolving to perpetuate and transmit, unimpaired and indivisible, the Union which has been given to us.

The Apollo Club then sung the following song, written by CHARLES JAMES SPRAGUE: —

FREEDOM dwells throughout our own beloved land;
Up to Heaven its voice is swelling;
From the mountain heights afar to ocean strand,
Every breeze the tale is telling.
Never weary of the ever joyous song,
Heart and voice united bear along.
Loyal to the end,
Ready to defend,
Foe within and out repelling.

War's alarum rolled a hundred years ago
O'er the peaceful scene around us;
Where our patriot fathers struck a mortal blow
At the haughty power that bound us,
Now from north or south together e'er we stand,
Dwellers in a free and mighty land.

Loyal to the end,
Ready to defend
What their gloried valor found us.

Freedom dwells throughout our own beloved land,
Wide as heaven arches o'er it;
Like the rising sun, the patriot's armed hand
Swept the clouds of wrong before it.
Sound aloud the joyous word from crag to crag!
Plant on every peak our starry flag!
Loyal to the end,
Ready to defend,
Guard, and, as a shrine, adore it!

The PRESIDENT next called upon the Governor of New Jersey, who responded as follows : —

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BEDLE.

This is no time, ladies and gentlemen, to undertake to make a speech. On receiving the invitation to be present on this occasion, I determined, if it were possible, as an humble representative of the State of New Jersey, to come here and join in this Celebration ; and it is a happy moment for me to be here, in the home of the Adamses and of Hancock, two of whom (Samuel Adams and John Hancock) were rebels, in the estimation of Great Britain, of the deepest dye ; and, when others were to be pardoned, their crimes were such as to merit only condign punishment. They were not rebels : they were patriots ; they were freemen ; they were raised up by Providence to assert the great principles that were afterwards fought for at the battle of Bunker Hill, and proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

I am here from New Jersey. New Jersey, too, has a

history. I am here not to praise her. She has her record. She has her Trenton, her Princeton, and her Monmouth; and, in due time, those events will be celebrated, and then we expect Massachusetts will be there. We expect to be at that great centennial of July 4th, 1876, which is to be the grand consummation of all the centennials; and, when you go across the territory of New Jersey, remember that the winter of 1776 was "the time that tried men's souls" there. You know how our gallant American army, after evacuating New York, retreated across the State of New Jersey; how they were followed by the British army; how they were re-formed; and how, when those battles of Trenton and Princeton were fought, the depressed spirit of our forefathers revived, and the tide of revolution turned.

Now, my friends, I have nothing more to say, except to thank you for this great demonstration. This has been a magnificent pageant. Nothing like it, as General Sherman said. Just think of it! Boston has emptied herself, the country has emptied herself, so to speak, into the streets through which we have passed to-day; and who could see this vast multitude without feeling that there was a revival of the good old spirit of ancient days? When these centennials were first talked of, I thought very little of them; but now I confess I am getting very much in the idea. I believe they will do more than any thing else to revive a better spirit. Let us forget the recent past; let us go back to the ancient past (if I may use that expression), and take our lessons from that. Let us look to our ancestors — to the men who founded our institutions —

for our examples. In that way, familiarizing ourselves with the history of those times, may we become better men and better citizens, ridding ourselves of the fraud and extravagance which have been the necessary results of the war. We want honesty of purpose; we want the disposition to do, in our own times, if it becomes necessary, as our patriot fathers said they would do, — eat no more lamb, if necessary, in order to have more wool to work up into homespun cloth.

I again thank you, and now extend to you a cordial invitation to come down to New Jersey when the proper time arrives.

The PRESIDENT then called for the Governors of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, without obtaining any response. Finally, he called for the Governor of Maine, the representative of a State “which ought to be part of Massachusetts still;” and Governor DINGLEY of Maine responded.

GOVERNOR DINGLEY'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, — For, standing on ground baptized with the blood of the brave men who, a century since, stood for liberty and nationality, I am sure that we may all take special pride in the fact that we are not so much representatives of individual States as *fellow-citizens* of a common country. You have introduced me, Mr. President, as the representative of that State which was once a part of Massachusetts, and which (as you kindly observed) ought to still occupy that position. I acknowledge the compliment which may be intended in the

concession that Maine is worthy of being included in such a grand commonwealth as Massachusetts; and yet I am sure that, after a hundred and thirty years of devoted service in the old homestead, the daughter had reached her majority, and was entitled to set up house-keeping for herself. Assuredly, sir, you can testify that she was a devoted daughter, and did not go forth from the mother's arms until she saw her triumphant over foes abroad and at home, and the acknowledged leader of the best thought and most beneficent ideas of the age. I assure you, sir, that Maine is proud of her political mother, the grand old commonwealth, and entertains for her an affection which time cannot dim. We feel that the glorious history of the Old Bay State is our history; that her Adams and Hancock and Prescott and Warren belong also to us; and that her battle-fields — her Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill — are ours. And, standing to-day on the spot where the martyrs of liberty fell a hundred years ago this very afternoon, I pledge to you, and to the citizens of every other State of our common country here assembled, that the men of Maine will be ready in the future, as they have in the past, to stand shoulder to shoulder with you in defence of the nation which was then made possible. And may this centennial anniversary, and the centennial anniversaries to come, recalling as they do the memories of common sacrifices and common victories, serve to soften the resentments and strengthen the ties of North and South, and lead the citizens of every section of the republic to acknowledge the stars and stripes as their flag, and the Union, dedicated to freedom and equal rights, as their country and their home!

THE CHIEF MARSHAL called for "three cheers for Governor Dingley," which were given with great heartiness.

THE PRESIDENT. — I stated to the audience that I would call upon our fellow-citizens of the United States in the order of the distance from which they came. We are now home again, and at home in the United States of America, and I now call upon Vice-President WILSON.

The Vice-President was greeted with three hearty cheers. He spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

I am sure, Mr. President, you have not presented me to this vast assemblage, at this hour, to weary the ear with speech. Nor have you called me up to be looked at, for there are far better-looking gentlemen around you; besides, it is quite too dark to get a good sight at any one of us. I am here, too, in my own Middlesex. (A voice, "Suffolk now.") Charlestown has escaped from us into Suffolk; but we people of old Middlesex will hold on to Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill for evermore.

I am glad, Mr. President, that we have witnessed this magnificent spectacle. General Sherman tells us, strangers tell us, we know it, — for our own eyes have seen it, — that this is the grandest demonstration ever beheld upon the North American continent. I hope — I believe, too — that this anniversary celebration, the memories associated with this day, the generous spirit that animates all bosoms, will largely contribute to the cause of unity and liberty in the century upon which we

have entered. These celebrations at Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill, like the events they commemorate, tend to inspire all American hearts with patriotism and affectionate regard for our countrymen. I hail this anniversary, I hail the anniversaries upon which we have entered, as grand events, calculated to reunite, re-inspire, and reinvigorate the American people, and bind us together with hooks of steel. The Centennial Celebration of the Anniversary of Independence is to be in Philadelphia next year. I hope that this anniversary festival will tend to inspire the nation, and that the country and the people of the country will make that the grandest occasion ever witnessed by mortal man. Grand as were the words of Daniel Webster, when the foundations of that Monument were laid, in the presence of Lafayette and the aged heroes of the Revolution; grand as were his words when that Monument had been completed, — no words uttered by him were better calculated to do more good, in all this broad land, than are the words uttered here to-day, in the present condition of the country. Let us, sir, all remember that union now, nationality now, development now, are all in harmony with the great, grand, central idea of humanity, — the liberties, equal and impartial liberties, of all the children of men.

THE PRESIDENT. — We have received two despatches to-day, one from San Francisco and one from New Orleans. I will ask the Marshal to read them, and then to read a short ode which has been selected from very many contributions offered.

The MARSHAL read the despatches as follows : —

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1875.

To the Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

San Francisco, — from the golden gates of the Pacific to the Bunker Hill Association: The citizens of our Western shore send their fraternal greetings to our brethren of the Atlantic coast assembled on Bunker Hill to commemorate the Centennial of the great battle fought there. We have our mass meeting to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17, 1875.

GOVERNOR GASTON, BOSTON.

For myself, and the good people of the Crescent City, I send you greetings from Old Chalmette to Bunker Hill, on the occasion of your Centennial Celebration.

JOHN G. PARKER,
Postmaster of New Orleans.

The Marshal then read the following selected ode, written by
GEORGE SENNOTT, Esq. : —

I.

HEROES of Greek renown !
Ye, who with floods of Persian gore
Purpled Cychreia's sounding shore !
Strong wielders of the Dorian spear —
And ye — dear children of the Dear —
The Holy Violet Crown !
Ye live to-day. Distance and Time
Vanish before our longing eyes,
And fresh in their eternal prime
The Demi-Gods arise.

II.

Fierce breed of iron Rome !
Ye whose relentless eagles' wings
O'ershadowing subjugated Kings,
With Death and black Destruction fraught,
To ev'ry hateful Tyrant brought
His own curs'd lesson home !
Smile sternly now ; a free-born race
Here draw your proudest maxims in,
And eagerly, in ampler space,
A mightier Rome begin !

III.

Savage, yet dauntless crew !
 Who broke with grim, unflinching zeal
 The mighty Spaniard's heart of steel,
 When ye, with patriotic hands,
 Bursting the dykes that kept your lands,
 Let Death and Freedom through !
 Arise in glory ! Angry floods
 And haughty bigots all are tame,
 But ye, like liberating gods,
 Have everlasting fame.

IV.

Ye few rock-nurtured Men,
 Suliote or Swiss, whose crags defied
 Burgundian power and Turkish pride !
 Whose deeds, so dear to Freedmen still,
 Make every Alp a holy hill, —
 A shrine each Suliote glen !
 Rejoice to-day ! No little bands
 Front here th'exulting Tyrant's horde ;
 But Freedom sways with giant hands
 Her ocean-sweeping sword !

V.

Chiefs of our own blest land,
 To whom th'oppressed of all mankind
 A sacred refuge look to find !
 Of every race the pride and boast,
 From wild Atlantic's stormy coast
 To far Pacific's strand !
 Millions on millions here maintain
 Your generous aims with steady will,
 And make our vast imperial reign
 The world's asylum still.

The concluding hymn was then sung by the Apollo Club : —

HYMN.

Words by Hon. G. Washington Warren. — Music by Abt.

FROM the blood that steeped this ground,
 From the flames which swept around,
 Comes to us the grateful sound,
 PLACID PEACE WITH LIBERTY.

Not as now, in plenteous days,
Earned our sires the Patriots' praise,
But by hard and stormy ways,
Got they us the victory.

Sweet it is to die for thee,
Country fair, — now grandly free;
Though to few that lot may be,
ALL may nobly live for thee.

God, who led'st our Fathers forth,
Gav'st our land her second birth,
Bless these States with manly worth,
Keep them close in harmony.

The concluding prayer and benediction were pronounced by the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and at eight o'clock the exercises at the pavilion were brought to a close.

Soon after the termination of these interesting and historic services, the rain began to fall, as if the heavens, holding back until these grand ceremonies were over, poured down its copious showers, in token, it may be hoped, that the good seed this day planted should take root, and bear abundant fruit in the land. So mote it be.

An elegant Programme of the Order of Services was printed by Rockwell & Churchill, and the copies were freely distributed among the audience.

The following letter has been received from his Excellency Governor INGERSOLL, in response to the call made upon him : —

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1875.

DEAR SIR, — I very much regret that, under the erroneous supposition that the exercises at Bunker Hill yesterday would, by reason of

the lateness of the hour, close with the oration of General Devens, I left the tent at that time to fulfil another engagement, and therefore was not present to acknowledge the honor paid to my State by your call upon me among the other guests of the occasion.

It is the singular fortune of Connecticut that, although she sent into the armies of the Revolution more soldiers than any other colony save one, — maintaining in actual service, at one time, out of the State, twenty-two full regiments, when her population but little exceeded two hundred thousand persons, — she must, nevertheless, look beyond her borders for the battle-fields that have been made historic by the valor and the blood of her children. Conspicuous among them all, and by far closer than any by its associations of peculiar force, is that field upon the Charlestown Heights, where New England for the first time confronted Old England in war. It was there that our young militia received its “baptism of fire,” and our peaceful vines were first emblazoned upon a flag of battle; and it is through the smoke and dust of the conflict around Bunker Hill that there looms up most distinctly to Connecticut eyes one heroic figure of the Revolution, — the man “who dared to lead where any dared to follow,” — Israel Putnam.

It is for these reasons, especially, that it gave me great pleasure to participate in the superb demonstration in Boston yesterday, and that I now regret the circumstances which deprived me of the pleasure of sharing in all the subsequent exercises in Charlestown.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., President Bunker Hill Association, &c.

ABOUT THE CELEBRATION.

ABOUT THE CELEBRATION.

AMONG the many acknowledgments and congratulations received, the following are placed on record to indicate the general feeling.

Rev. Mr. MAY was one of the members of the Legislative Committee above referred to, and was very active and efficient in contributing to the grand result.

Mrs. SARAH J. HALE will be at once recognized by the Association as one of the committee of the Ladies' Fair in 1840, and as having before that time made an appeal to the women of the country to complete the Monument.

LEICESTER, June 20, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

MY DEAR SIR, — I must take a moment of my time, and yours, to offer you my very hearty congratulations upon the commemoration of the 17th. It was your Association which gave the impetus, and took the early and timely and essential steps towards the grand result which our eyes were permitted to behold on Thursday last, — the services at Bunker Hill, though so much delayed, fitly and splendidly crowning the whole. How admirable and beautiful has been the co-operation of all! How satisfactory the events of the day! How gratifying the spirit in which those from other parts of the Union entered into it!

I think we were altogether fortunate in the Orator of the occasion. The subject-matter of his address and the manner of its pronunciation (or pronouncement) left nothing to be regretted, save that any abridgment became necessary. Nothing, I trust, will prevent our having *in print* the exact address which he prepared for the day.

I couldn't help hoping that the grand old heroes, Warren, Prescott, Putnam, Stark, and their associates, were knowing to the scenes and events of the day.

I am, with much esteem, yours,

SAMUEL MAY.

1413 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1875.

TO THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN, — Your kind invitation to participate in the first Centennial observances of the Battle of Bunker Hill was to me very welcome. It reminded me of my pleasant residence in Boston, and the privilege I had enjoyed in uniting with the ladies of Boston in the great Fair of 1840, which raised funds that completed the Bunker Hill Monument. But a long life must bear its seal of old age, when the patriotism of woman has its most important place in her own home. This is particularly true of the homes of America, which our free institutions have made so justly influential in all good works.

I could not join personally in your rejoicings; but my heart was with your grateful acknowledgments of the blessings of Heaven on the patriots of the Revolution, and I participate in the just aims and high hopes expressed by your eloquent Orator for the future of our beloved country.

Allow me to congratulate you on the perfect success of your patriotic consecration of this first battle fought for the human rights of all mankind.

It seemed to me, as I heard the Oration read, that the Orator *felt* the inevitable destiny of our Republic, that the free citizens of America must press onward and upward, perfecting our civilization by the gospel principles of faith, hope, and charity, which would move the world of mankind with us in this career of moral power and material improvement; but, if we fail in this battle for the right and the good, republican freedom will be lost for evermore.

But I said to myself, the sons of Massachusetts will never fail to uphold the freedom which was won by the Battle of Bunker Hill.

With profound respect, sincerely your friend,

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE.

TO G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee, Boston, Mass.

[*From the Boston Daily Globe, June 18.*]

YESTERDAY'S PAGEANT.

THE portion of the great celebration of yesterday which consisted of the parade of military and civic bodies through our streets must be pronounced a wonderful success. The vast extent of the procession and the length of the line of march caused a delay in the exercises at Charlestown, which was in itself unfortunate; but the procession was, after all, the great object of popular interest, and it was marshalled in line and conducted throughout with consummate skill. And the display was certainly a magnificent one. In the military array, the "plumed troops," the "spirit-stirring drums," the regular march of regiments, suggested all the

"Quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,"

with the feeling that the demonstration was, nevertheless, emphatically one of peace. The turnout of our own militia was a splendid one, and the men made an excellent appearance. But the main objects of interest were the fine regiments from other States. It does credit to our people that the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs were mainly given to the visitors, and especially to the handsome and soldierly bodies of men from the Southern States. The complimentary demonstrations in their favor were spontaneous and hearty, and gave the visitors indubitable evidence of the cordial and friendly feelings which our people entertain toward them and those whom they represent. In all the vast crowd that thronged the line of march, made up as it was of every class of citizens from different parts of the country, there was not a single indication of any feeling, except that of kindness and welcome; but there was one continual ovation, showing better than words and arguments could do the genuine sentiments of this community. These men cannot but return to their homes with the assurance that there is no longer, in this quarter, any trace of bitter feeling, but, on the contrary, an eager desire for perfect brotherhood among the citizens of the country. They can go away, too, with the assurance that their conduct and appearance here have won for them the admiration and esteem of all our people. The best results that we had hoped for from their visit have thus been fully realized.

While the military display was the most attractive part of the procession, the civic societies, benevolent organizations, representatives of the civil authority of various States, distinguished visitors, and the

grand exhibition of the trades and industries of the city and State, were features of great interest, offsetting the warlike suggestions with the manifold tokens of peace. And the most marvellous thing about the whole display was the crowd. The eager interest of the people reminded one of a Roman triumph, when the populace of the imperial city of the ancient world

“Climbed up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-tops,
Their infants in their arms, and there have sat
The livelong day with patient expectation,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.”

Men, women, and children, of every class and condition, lined our buildings and thoroughfares throughout the day, quiet, patient, and expectant. No disorder or accident marred the occasion. The distribution of the spectators along the whole line prevented any uncomfortable jam at any point. While a few sold or rented the favorable positions at their command, as a rule the owners of stores and residences invited their friends and the friends of their friends to occupy their windows and balconies and every “coigne of vantage” under their control. The generous good-nature exhibited in this respect was admirable in itself, and served the practical purpose of distributing the spectators most completely and quietly; and even those who were not favored with a window or a resting-place, but were forced to take their position along the sidewalks, displayed the utmost patience and good temper.

No comment on this pageant would be just or complete without a richly deserved compliment to the admirable police arrangement. The line of march was kept perfectly clear of travel throughout the time of the parade, so that the procession was never interrupted or interfered with for a moment. And so quietly and effectively did the officers perform their delicate duties that there was no exhibition of the “insolence of office,” no offensive show of authority. Each corps passed in its due order, and with perfect regularity, over an unobstructed way; while for miles the throng of spectators held their places, hour after hour, and waited till the long line had passed them. The freedom of the city from any disorder or indecorum, and the absence of any casualty of an unpleasant kind, rendered the whole display most gratifying, and reflects honor alike on the authorities and the citizens. *Valete, plaudite.*

[*From the Same.*]

DECORATIONS IN CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

UPON entering the District by the Charles River Bridge, the first thing in the way of decoration was the triumphal arch, fully forty feet high, extending across the entire width of the street, in the centre of which was a keystone, upon which, on a shield, is the date 1875. Above this were the arms of the United States, surmounted by an eagle, and surrounded by a glory of flags of all nations. Upon the top of the pillars of the arch were three statues, representing "Strength," "Peace," and "Industry," while in the upper corners were representations of "Angels of Victory." Upon the left pillar was displayed a painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill, with date 1775 underneath; while upon the right was a painting of the Monument, with date 1875. The names of Warren, Prescott, Putnam, Knowlton, Parker, and Pomeroy, were also displayed. The City Hall building was lavishly decorated. Over the entrance was placed a large painting of the "Goddess of Liberty," and immediately over this an American shield, surmounted by an eagle, and the whole surrounded by a glory of flags, while the entire front was decorated with streamers and shields, all of which were removed in the evening in order to make room for the grand illumination. The Bunker Hill and Monument National Bank Buildings were also elaborately decorated.

MONUMENT SQUARE has seen many bright days, and its residents have often been called upon to beautify their dwellings, but never have they been so successful as they were yesterday. The Square was really beautiful in appearance, and the decorations were most elaborate and expensive, few houses being unadorned by flags or national emblems of some kind. On the east side the following were decorated: The residence of George B. Neal, with handsome new flags from the third story to the windows on the first floor, from the roof to the lower story a beautiful triangle of streamers, and over the door an arch of flags; that of Thomas G. Frothingham, with flags in pyramid form, with bright new American flags under the windows in shield shape, with pennants and flags over the door; that of E. G. Byam, with shield and flags over bay window, and an arch of flags formed over the porch; that of William Carlton, in a manner somewhat similar; that of George W. Little, with a beautiful design in the shape of an emblazoned circle, with gilt eagle and spear-shaped flags, and long streamers running from the roof to the first floor; that of George D. Edmands, with the

Boston seal, which was displayed upon the lower balcony, and set off by a glory of flags, under the shield being the word "Shawmut." Higher up on the building was a pine-tree, painted on wood, and the figures "1775." Mrs. Huntington's house was tastefully decorated.

The residence of the Hon. Richard Frothingham, Charlestown's historian, was quite tastefully dressed, over the door being a statuette of Warren, set off by a handsome background of flags, and an exact "View of Charlestown before the Battle."

The houses of George J. Pierce, Cyrus Fall, E. N. Coburn, and Anthony Waterman, were dressed uniformly, and presented a magnificent appearance. Mr. Coburn's house was in the centre of this block, and the decorations were arranged with exceeding good taste.

On what is known as the north side of the Square the same careful attention was given to the ornamentation of the buildings. The balconies of Mr. Samson Warren's house were covered with American flags. Mr. Nathaniel Frothingham's residence was handsome in appearance, and the balcony was covered with a canopy of flags, that formed a good centre from which to draw the numberless streamers that ran from the roof to the lower stories. The house of Isaac Cook was also covered with flags, dropping in a plumb line with the house. The next house, Mr. Isaac Sweetser's, was decorated in a similar manner. Mrs. Forster's house was literally covered with flags, and from beneath a glory of American flags the Union Jack could be discerned. The colors on Captain Gilman's residence were arranged systematically, and the bay window in the second story was made the centre of a neat grouping of streamers that fell gradually from the frontal of the ridge-pole to the sides of the house. At the top the streamers were gathered under the protecting wings of a large gilt eagle. The residences of Ex-Mayor Kent, Mr. Mixer, and Judge Redfield, being in one block and adjacent, having the same balcony, were decorated with a regard to symmetrical appearance, and appeared to fine advantage. Mr. Kent displayed a number of Masonic flags and symbols and foreign flags, as did both the other gentlemen mentioned. On the west side there are but few buildings, and the only one decorated was that of Dr. Lyon, which was covered with streamers of red, white, and blue, with flags arranged beneath the windows. Over the vacant lot near the Union Methodist Church, a large flag was displayed, bearing this inscription: "Breed's Hill, site of the monument of 1794, erected on the spot where Warren fell." On the south side, Mr. A. E. Cutler displayed considerable bunting and a framed medalion. Captain J. B. Thomas, at the head of Monument Avenue, ornamented with streamers from the roof running in all directions over the broad front of his residence.

From the head of Winthrop Street the sight was really beautiful. On the right were the residences of Charles F. Newell and Francis Hall, both beautifully ornamented. Over the porch of Mr. Newell's residence was the name "Prescott," and over Mr. Hall's porch appeared the name "Joseph Warren."

The decoration all along Main Street was very general, and many fine effects were noticeable along the line. The residence of Captain Ripley, No. 390, presented an elaborate appearance, paintings of Lincoln, Warren, Putnam, and Daniel Webster being displayed, together with a large number of national flags and bunting of all colors. The residence of Mr. Councilman Devereux, No. 384, also made a very tasty appearance. The next decoration noticeable was at the store of Dr. William L. Bond, who made a splendid display of bunting. The house of the Massachusetts Hook and Ladder Company also put on a holiday attire. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Dexter Row, occupied respectively by Dr. Bickford and Messrs. Davis and Hayes, were trimmed in an elaborate manner. Dr. E. J. Forster, No. 6, made a notable display of bunting in various handsome devices. The store of Frank A. Titus was decorated in a very effective style. Festoons of bunting ran from the apex of the roof to the lower story, where they were draped. Two large golden eagles were placed at the sides, over shields upon which are inscribed June 17, 1775. Dr. McDonald, corner Union Street, had a rich display of bunting running along the balustrade, over which was placed the American flag, with an elegant banner in green silk trimmed with gold. The residence of Joseph Hart, No. 63, looked finely. At the upper part of the front a beautiful glory of flags was displayed, beneath which were lines of streamers with tablet and motto, "The memories of our fathers are the inspirations of the sons." The rooms of the Hooper Masonic Club, corner Monument Avenue, were also finely dressed with national flags.

On High Street, the residents very generally entered into competition to see how fine an appearance they could make in decorating their residences. Mr. F. L. Brown dressed the front of his residence with national flags, and the following motto: "A day for ever to be remembered in the annals of the country." The residences of the Hon. T. T. Sawyer, George L. Kelso, Everett M. Stetson, and Gustavus Hall, also made fine displays of flags; and over the entrance to Mr. Stetson's house two muskets were hung, genuine relics of the battle of Bunker Hill. On the corner of Concord and Bunker Hill Streets, Mr. J. B. Torrey made a fine display of bunting, with the subjoined motto: "They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations." On Bunker Hill Street, the residence

of the Rev. M. J. Supple made a fine display, the front of his residence being ornamented with the papal arms, a picture of Pope Pius IX., a large cross, French seal, flags, &c.; while directly opposite Mr. Hugh Kelly made a fine display of bunting. Other decorations were made off of the route of the procession. Among the most notable were the residences of the Hon. Francis Childs on Bow Street, which was the home of Edward Everett while Governor of Massachusetts; A. S. Morse, Esq., and others, also decorated in a tasty manner. Mr. James Adams, on Washington Street, had a fine American flag with trimmings of bunting, and the motto "Free schools, and freedom to worship God." Mr. James F. Dacey, on the same street, also displayed some fine decorations. The Winchester Home, Eden Street, was handsomely trimmed by Mr. Samuel Abbott.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

The prominent places of interest throughout this district were designated by inscriptions placed near them, the leading ones being as follows :—

On Monument Square, between Dr. Lyon's and the Methodist Church :—

Breed's Hill: Site of Monument of 1794, erected on the spot where Warren fell.

Over entrance to burial ground on Bunker Hill Street :—

The rail fence protection begun by Captain Knowlton, and continued on the beach by Colonels Stark and Reed.

On Monument grounds :—

Redoubt of eight rods square thrown up on night of June 16, and defended by Col. Prescott.

At the lower part of the Navy Yard, near Chelsea Bridge :—

Moulton's Point. British army landed here, June 17, 1775.

On Charles River and Warren Bridges :—

Charles River British ships-of-war lay here and cannonaded Charlestown.

In City Square :—

About 400 buildings in Charlestown in 1775. The church, court house, and other public buildings in the square were destroyed.

Brow of Bunker Hill :—

Make a stand here; we can stop them yet. — PUTNAM.

Near the Catholic Church, Bunker Hill Street :—

Place where the British troops rested on the 19th of April, and halted on the 17th of June.

West of the Catholic Church :—

Fortress built by the British, and held by them until the 17th of March, 1776.

The house of Mrs. Alson Studley on Sullivan Square was very tastefully decorated by John Hilling. Over the front door was a painting of General Washington, and above it the motto :—

Welcome to Bunker Hill,

with a shield at each end, on which were inscribed the words :—

Union and Peace.

Upon the residence of the Rev. A. S. Twombly was a chair once the property of General Putnam. This chair was presented by General Putnam to Squire Perley of Boxford, the great-grandfather of Mr. Twombly.

The residence of Mr. Thomas Walsh, on Green Street, was also tastefully decorated with flags and streamers.

The decorations in the other parts of Boston were equally appropriate and attractive. Nor were they confined to the six miles' route of the procession ; but they were distributed all over the metropolis. The birth-place of General Warren in Roxbury District was handsomely decorated, as were many other residences and all the public buildings.

As illustrative of the general tone and spirit of the press, the following extracts are added :—

[*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*]

It is in no spirit of hostility to the mother-country that the men of this generation recall the events of a hundred years ago. To the men of Bunker Hill, as to the men of the "Mayflower" and the "Arbella," England was "home," and we have entered into their inheritance. We have with the Englishmen of to-day a common ancestry, a common language, and a common literature. Chaucer and Shakespeare and Spenser and Milton, it has been often said, are ours as well as theirs. Hampden and Sidney and Cromwell served the same cause which sent Bradford and Endicott and Winthrop across the Atlantic. The younger Vane was the same pure patriot, whether in the new world or in the old. The revolution which drove James II. from the throne of Great Britain had its counterpart here in the revolution which expelled Andros from the governor's chair. Quincy and Otis and Adams

pleaded for the same rights for which the elder Pitt and Fox and Burke raised their voices, and for which Junius wrote.

Down to the time of the separation, we had a common history, and the children of the parent and the colony freely exchanged places; since the separation, free institutions have advanced along parallel lines in England and America, though not with an equal progress. The impetus we gained at the start was checked in England by the horrors of the first French revolution. But Catholic emancipation, the reform bills of Lord John Russell and of Mr. Disraeli, and the disestablishment of the Irish church are all movements in the direction in which our fathers started a hundred years ago; and they point the way in which England is slowly but steadily advancing.

As the grand celebration of Concord and Lexington served to excite interest in and contribute to the success of the commemoration of Bunker Hill, so this unexampled outpouring of the people, and the evident and remarkable revival of patriotism which it signalized, will add to the interest with which the still more magnificent celebration of next year will be awaited. A century ago Bunker Hill made the Declaration of Independence inevitable, and to-day the connection between the two events is quite as clear and distinct as then. Then we had but the sympathy of Philadelphia; now we have had her soldiers here to help us. And as in 1775 Philadelphia was the rallying-point of the great men and leaders of the few weak colonies, to which all looked for the word of command, so in 1875 the pageant of yesterday, great and imposing as it was, is but a preliminary and faint foreshadowing of the more grand and general celebration to which not merely the country will contribute, but the four quarters of the globe as well.

[*From the Boston Post.*]

The sight of Boston as it appeared yesterday is long to be remembered. It is without parallel not only in our local experience, but in the history of American cities. The bare walls blossomed over night into an expanse of miles of patriotic decoration; the early trains from every quarter poured in a steady stream of military and civilians; and the air was alive, from the rising of the sun, with the sound of martial music and the tramp of soldiery. No conditions could be more favorable than those under which the celebration of yesterday was carried out. The guns that awoke the city at dawn ushered in a day of cloudless skies and gentle temperature. A cool breeze fluttered the thousands of flags that hung from every cornice and parapet; and among those who took part, whether as spectators or as active

participants, there was apparent the inspiration of the day in its most agreeably demonstrative form. Apart from the patriotic interest of the occasion, it was notable as a successful display of pageantry in the several departments of industry, civic organizations, and government.

More than a score of years have passed since such a number of men from New England, New York, and the South, have met marching under the flag of the United States, and never before did they stand together with such mutual good feeling and harmony. When South Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia fraternize, through the men who have fought their battles, with Massachusetts, New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, the last shadow of disaffection has been removed, and a final answer is given all charges of discord and inharmony. It was this lesson that was borne in on the minds of the multitudes thronging the streets yesterday, and the ringing cheers that welcomed the sight told how thorough was the popular appreciation of its significance.

[*From the Boston Transcript.*]

Before the Seventeenth was over, there were at least two hundred thousand visitors in the city. Most of the distinguished guests arrived the night before. The arrangements for their reception and welcome at Music Hall were in the most perfect good taste and most admirably carried out. The decorations were as rich and exquisite as they were novel and original. Lace and flowers largely supplanted the usual bunting. This was in artistic keeping with the chaste beauty and dignity of Music Hall, and the effect must have been gratifying to every Bostonian anxious that Boston "institutions" should be seen at their best. The admission being only by card of invitation, the pick of our citizens constituted the immense standing audience that filled the floor, and this solidity was finely set off by the brilliancy of the galleries, largely devoted to ladies. Mayor Cobb's address was one fit to be delivered by the chief magistrate of the city of Boston, informed with a broad, general enlightenment and a true American public spirit, eloquent and elegant in expression, and most thoroughly and happily in sympathy with the feeling of the occasion. Governor Gaston's welcome was as felicitous as it was brief. Then came the Southerners, — Andrews to represent South Carolina, Fitz-Hugh Lee for Virginia, — and after them those famous Union generals, Sherman, Kilpatrick, and Burnside. All the speeches were brief, impromptu, and befitting a hearty social gathering, and all overflowed with the new-found fraternal sentiment between North and South. The speech of Colonel Andrews, which was electrical in its effect as it was most magnificently eloquent for an

off-hand effort, best expressed the touch-and-go sensibility into which the assemblage was wrought up.

General Sherman's aspiration, "May you all be better, braver, purer, and kinder to all mankind for your celebration," had a deep response in every heart; and Burnside and Wilson prudently tempered the effusion of the meeting, the former by an acknowledgment of willingness to do every thing for peace, except concede that we were wrong in fighting for the Union, and the latter by a timely word in reminder of the sacredness of "human rights." But the speaking was incidental and accidental: the purpose of the gathering was reunion, and in that regard the reception was a most graceful and gratifying success.

The exercises in the tent on Bunker Hill were later in beginning than was anticipated. The celebration was nowhere more national and all-embracing in the character and fame of those taking part, than on the sacred spot where the national struggle took place. The celebration did not end with daylight. At night the illuminations burst forth. The city hall and the state house became towers of light, their architectural outlines being indicated by rows of gas jet. The displays of fire-works on the public grounds and by private parties were equal to the fourth of July. To the spectators from the city house-tops the horizon presented a ring of bonfires, and the day was wound appropriately up in these jubilee fires.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION of the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill has passed into history. It will be memorable as a great jubilee and as a pageant unparalleled in this city or country. But it will be more important historically for the union of representatives of the South with the most peculiarly representative Northern community, in a national celebration. The presence of South Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia militia turned out to be the great overshadowing feature of the day. The warmth of welcome to the representatives of lately hostile States exceeded all anticipations. Unexpectedly and spontaneously, therefore, the celebration became a great political demonstration, and as such, chiefly, will it be remembered throughout the country. Here in Boston, in the midst of the stir and excitement and in the presence of the splendid scenic display of the vast gathering of strangers, the decoration of the city, and the procession, the mind is more fully occupied with the outward than the moral or political aspects of this splendid and most successful celebration.

[*From Leslie's Illustrated News, New York.*]

It is not often in the history of any people that so much importance is attached to the one hundredth anniversary of a battle as has been attached by the whole body of the American people to the Cen-

ennial of Bunker Hill. It would not be difficult to present reasons explaining why this centennial celebration has acquired exceptional importance. Any such reason, however, would apply with equal force and propriety to Lexington and Concord, and to the Declaration of Independence, as to the Battle of Bunker Hill. There can be no doubt that the recent civil war, the more especially that the nation came out of that fiery ordeal purified and intact, has lent special interest, given unusual point and importance, to one and all of these centennial celebrations. What has been witnessed this year in the good town of Boston and its neighborhood will be exhibited, even on a grander scale, next year, at Philadelphia. Aside, however, from any special reasons, the Battle of Bunker Hill has taken a firm hold of the national heart; and the demonstrations this year, although on a greater scale, and more imposing in regard to the numbers who witnessed and took part in them, are scarcely more enthusiastic than those which took place fifty years ago, when the corner-stone of the monument was put in its place. Then, as on other occasions, both before and since, the people gave themselves up to the influence of general jubilation; and the best genius of the country exhausted itself in praises of the heroes of Bunker Hill, and that birthday of liberty for America and for the world.

It was highly proper, as we said in the last number of this paper, that the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill should be celebrated in a worthy and becoming manner. It was gratifying to know, as the reader was made fully aware through these pages, that the preparations for the event were being made on a scale of unusual magnificence and splendor, and such as promised to meet the wishes of the most exacting and the most enthusiastic. It is more gratifying to-day to know that the labor and cost of preparation were not in vain, that no accident or untoward event marred the ceremony, and that expectation, great as it was, was abundantly satisfied. Boston has never witnessed a grander holiday in her whole history; she never acquitted herself with greater distinction; nor had she ever more cause to be proud. The incidents of the day will live in the great future; and some of the events, indicating, as they did, the burying of old animosities and the growth of mutual good feeling between the recently divided sections of the Union, argue well for the future peace and prosperity of the Republic.

The foregoing citations only indicate the tone and feeling of the whole American press, which spread at large before the

eyes of the nation the proceedings of the day. The "London Times" also, in a long, able leader, heartily eulogized the Commemoration.

TRIBUTE OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," in its issue on this Centennial Anniversary, contains a very interesting article from the able hand of Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, President of the Senate, and Chairman of the Committee of the Legislature, entitled "The Medical Profession in Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War," and also the following exquisite Sonnet by Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES:—

JOSEPH WARREN.

TRAINED in the holy art, whose lifted shield
Wards off the darts a never-slumbering foe,
By hearth and wayside lurking, waits to throw,
Oppression taught his helpful arm to wield
The slayer's weapon. On the murderous field
The fiery bolt he challenged laid him low,
Seeking its noblest victim. Even so
The charter of a nation must be sealed!
The healer's brow the hero's honors crowned,
From lowliest duty called to loftiest deed;
Living, the oak-leaf wreath his temples bound;
Dying, the conqueror's laurel was his meed;
Last on the broken rampart's turf to bleed,
Where Freedom's victory in defeat was found.

On the day after the Anniversary, Dr. Buckminster Brown and his accomplished lady, both of whom are descendants of General Warren, gave an elegant reception, which was attended by many persons of distinction.

To illustrate the difference between NOW AND THEN, it may be stated that the Middlesex Horse Railroad Company, an institution of modern times, transported on this Anniversary, within the District of Charlestown, 32,475 passengers, without accident.

MASONIC CEREMONIES ON BUNKER HILL.

MASONIC CEREMONIES ON BUNKER HILL.

THE Richmond Commandery of Knights Templar from Richmond, Virginia, having determined to revisit Bunker Hill at this time, suitable preparations were made for their reception by their former host, the De Molay Encampment of Boston, in connection with the Cœur de Leon Commandery of Charlestown District. The Committees for the celebration of the day were in hopes that there would be a goodly representation of the Masonic Fraternity in the Grand Procession ; but, as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts decided not to appear in full regalia, of course the subordinate lodges and kindred bodies were not invited to join them ; and, as the Knights Templar of Boston had made other arrangements for the reception and entertainment of their guests, this important feature was wanting. They, however, made a separate and effective display in the morning. A special leave was granted by the Committee of Arrangements of the Association, on the request of William Patterson, Commander of the Knights Templar, to enter upon Monument Square in the morning, and to hold their interesting ceremonies on the consecrated ground to which the Richmond Commandery had made a patriotic pilgrimage in 1858.

About half-past 8 o'clock in the morning the De Molays joined the Richmonds at the American House, and after the reception formalities escorted them to Charlestown District by the way of New Washington and Charlestown Street. Cœur de Leon Commandery of Charlestown District, Sir Knight Patterson Commander, with Martland's Band, received and took them under escort on the northerly side of Charles River

Bridge, and a battery at the Navy Yard belched forth a national salute of welcome to the immediate vicinity of Bunker Hill. The procession marched through City Square, Main Street, Monument Avenue, and High Street, to Monument Square ; and, after a brief halt for rest, proceeded to the Monument Grounds, amid the plaudits of crowds of admiring spectators, and the bands playing Dixie and Yankee Doodle alternately. Halting awhile at the base of the Monument, the visitors were invited to look around upon the scenes, and then they were formed in solid column on the site of the old redoubt.

After a few minutes' respite, Commander PATTERSON of Cœur de Leon stepped to the front and said : —

SIR KNIGHTS, — It is the happy privilege of Cœur de Leon Commandery to receive and welcome the Sir Knights of Richmond Commandery upon this historic ground on this day of such peculiar interest to the minds and memories of the American people, — a day, sirs, always to be revered, and, with each recurrence, to be rendered more glorious in all the history of this country since the Fourth of July, 1776. It is with unfeigned pleasure, sirs, that the Sir Knights of Cœur de Leon Commandery greet and welcome you this morning, and extend to you our heartiest and deepest thanks for your attendance here to-day. We receive you without much formality. No studied oratory or carefully prepared sentiments are needed to show that we are desirous of giving you a hearty and generous welcome.

We receive you simply under the inspiration of the hour : an inspiration that comes to us from every touch of feeling this morning ; an inspiration which occupies time and space, and fills the very atmosphere with welcome. It is under such circumstances and with this inspiration that we greet and welcome you to-day. Our avenues are open ; our streets are adorned with emblems and mottoes expressive of our goodwill towards you, and our desire to do you honor. We receive you not only as citizens and Sir Knights of Virginia, but as citizens of a common country, having a common destiny, one history and one future ; we receive and welcome you as members of one great family engaged in the same good cause ; and finally, sirs, above all, we welcome you as Knights Templar, feeling all the good-will, friendship, and brotherly love implied in that name.

Commander TANNER of Richmond Commandery responded:—

SIR KNIGHT,—I am glad to hear you say that no studied oratory is necessary upon this occasion, because, if such were requisite, your humble servant's powers would be entirely inadequate to supply the need. But, sir, it gives me great pleasure, as it does the Knights of my command, to meet you upon this historic spot. I am one of about three of that fifty who were here in 1858. Of the rest, some have gone to their long homes; others, from various causes, are not able to be here. But, sir, all who survive are here in heart and spirit, and they would have been glad to be here in body, if it had been possible.

It seems to me, sir, if any occasion would inspire one to speak, it would be this. Standing upon this spot, made historic by the memorable past, it seems to me to be meet and proper that we should renew here the friendships formed in Boston in 1858, and cemented in 1859, when we had the honor and pleasure of meeting the members of your command in the city of Richmond.

Since that time an unhappy strife has filled our land, and death in many forms has wrought sad havoc in our ranks on both sides. Yet we who remain still cherish those memorable friendships, and are happy to be able to renew them. When, sir, a few short weeks ago, acting under a feeling of disappointment at having been ruled out by our Grand Commandery and thus debarred from taking any share in the triumphant conclave at New Orleans, the members of this Commandery decided to make a pilgrimage somewhere on the 17th of June, and at the same time we received an invitation to visit this city, we had no idea of the extent and magnificence of the preparations made for our reception,—preparations, I hesitate not to say, far exceeding any thing of the kind in this country. For these and other kindnesses I desire to extend for our Commandery and the citizens of our city and State our most heartfelt thanks.

Commander Clark next introduced Right Eminent Commander ISAACS, Grand Commander of Virginia, as one of the glorious few who trod this soil in 1858. Commander Isaacs excused himself from responding at length on account of fatigue and physical indisposition.

Hon. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM was introduced as the historian of Bunker Hill, and said:—

SIR,—How fortunate and how honored I am on this beautiful morning to be privileged to welcome you in the name of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and of Boston, and I am sure of every son of

Massachusetts! How peculiar are the circumstances under which we are assembled! Here (pointing to the westerly side of the monument) stand the palmetto and the pine tree, planted yesterday; and yesterday evening I had the pleasure — the painful pleasure, if you say so — of witnessing one of the most interesting ceremonies by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, who came here unknown to anybody, — if it could be so, — and forming round that square placed roses and immortelles at the foot of the soldiers' monument they have shown you this morning. And now to-day we have heard the airs of the North and South, if you please, and rising above all the grand national strains of one country and one flag which touch every heart. It is with such feelings, and under such influences, that I venture to say: "WELCOME, one and all! WELCOME, sons of Virginia! WELCOME, sons of Rhode Island! The sons of Massachusetts welcome you all to Bunker Hill!"

Mr. Frothingham then pointed out the objects of historic interest, and after alluding again to the battle he closed as follows: —

You of Richmond and Rhode Island had no soldiers here, but the spirit of the Old Dominion was here, a spirit which gave strength to the cause. It was no local cause, no local battle; it was fought under one flag, with one mind and heart, for the liberty and union of one common country. You have come here to perpetuate that union; and whoever comes here, and no matter whence they come, it cannot be but they will gather inspiration from the memories of the past and carry it away with them; so that in the future we shall stand as we did in the past, as Patrick Henry, as Washington, and as Adams stood, in the defence of one country, one flag, one constitution, and one great destiny.

Grand Commander Isaacs then introduced Hon. Sir Knight G. C. WALKER, Ex-Governor of Virginia, a member of the Richmond Commandery, who said: —

EMINENT SIR AND SIR KNIGHTS, — The emotions of the moment almost still my tongue. One hundred years ago to-day, right upon this very spot, an ancestor of mine spilled his blood in the cause of American liberty. Never, sir, did I expect to have the honor of standing here in his footsteps, and offering up my meed of thanks to Almighty God that here he did fight and that I happened to be descended from his loins. Gentlemen, in the short moment that I shall occupy your attention, I hardly know what to say; but I can possibly say one or two things which I have heard repeated since I have been in Boston.

We come here from Richmond, upon this Centennial Day, to offer our vows for the past preservation of the unity of American liberty. We come here to say that we fully recognize that the lurid flames of war have subsided, and that the glorious emblems of peace are growing for all of us. We come here to say that in honest reality we desire to extend to you the right hand of fellowship, and in the future to march on with you as one people, laboring to accomplish one great object, — the perpetuation of the American Union in all the purity, in all the sublimity, and in all the grandeur in which the fathers founded it, and in which it flourished from the first. To be brief, we stand here to say to you that we hope the sons of Massachusetts and Virginia may always be able in the future to say, "Behold, how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

At the call of Commander Tanner, the Sir Knights of Richmond gave three rousing cheers for the Sir Knights of Massachusetts. The line was re-formed, and the march resumed round Monument Square, through High, Green, Bartlett, and Elm, — in Elm Street a halt was made at the residence of Sir Knight Nathaniel D. Tappan of Richmond Commandery, who had provided welcome and cooling refreshments, — Bunker Hill, Baldwin, Main, and Harvard Streets to City Square, and thence up Main Street to Odd Fellows' Hall, where a collation, prepared by the Charlestown Sir Knights, was partaken of. The Cœur de Leons escorted their guests to Warren Bridge, and the latter then proceeded through Beverly Street, Haymarket Square, and New Washington Street, to the Green Dragon Building, where they remained and witnessed the Grand Procession of the day, and extending the acquaintances already formed.

The President of the Association regretted exceedingly that he was necessarily prevented by his official duties of the day from accepting the invitation of Commander Patterson to attend this reception, and especially as he had the privilege of extending the welcome to the Richmond Commandery in 1858, and of returning the visit to Richmond with the De Molay Encampment in the following year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Committee sent out a very large number of invitations in the following form. A great many acceptances were received in response, and some from persons who were afterwards prevented from being present.

The letters of declination are subjoined, most of them for the fit sentiments they express, and the few brief ones for the *courtesy* of the writers in replying, — an example which is truly appreciated by all committees who have in charge the arrangements for a great celebration.

[FORM OF INVITATION.]

First Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

JUNE 17, 1775.

[VIGNETTE OF
DEATH OF GEN. JOSEPH WARREN.]

JUNE 17, 1875.

The BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION invite

To unite with them on occasion of the First Centennial Anniversary of the

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,

And participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the day.

Oration by Hon. Charles Devens, Jr.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,	
WILLIAM W. WHEILDON,	URIEL CROCKER,
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN,	CHARLES DEVENS, JR.,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP,	RICHARD FROTHINGHAM,
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL,	GEORGE B. NEAL,
FRANKLIN DARRACOTT,	OSMYN BREWSTER,
JOHN H. THORNDIKE,	EDWARD LAWRENCE,
HENRY LYON,	HENRY WALKER,

Executive Committee.

BOSTON, April 19, 1875.

Please answer on or before 10th of June.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE
MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, upon the 17th of June, and beg to express my thanks.

I regret that I shall not be able to be present and unite with you on the occasion.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

Messrs. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, and others, Executive Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation which you have extended to me to unite with the Bunker Hill Monument Association on occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

It would afford me very sincere gratification to participate in the patriotic celebration of the anniversary of this momentous event, but I have to regret that imperative circumstances put it out of my power to enjoy the opportunity which your invitation had given me occasion to look to with so much of anticipated pleasure.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

To G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, Esq., and others,
Executive Committee, &c., Boston, Mass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Since my note of the 13th ult., accepting your invitation to be present on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th of the present month, it has transpired that official duties will detain me here during the whole of next week; and I am, therefore, under the necessity of recalling my acceptance of your kind invitation.

Thanking you for the honor you have done me, and regretting the necessity which prevents me from joining you in the very interesting ceremonies on the 17th,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. H. BRISTOW.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Executive Committee, &c., Boston.

WEST POINT, N.Y., June 7, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Boston.

MY DEAR SIR, — Detention here, in connection with the exercises of the old and new classes, compels me to withdraw my acceptance, heretofore sent, of the very courteous invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, for June 17th.

Regretting my inability to be present, I am

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,

Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR SIR, — I have received your polite invitation on behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to unite with it on the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th instant, but I regret to be obliged to say that I find the pressure of my official duties such, at this season of the year, that I shall not be able to be present on that occasion.

With many thanks for your invitation, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. ROBESON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

FROM THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN NATIONS TO THE
UNITED STATES.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1875.

Sir EDWARD THORNTON presents his compliments to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and, whilst thanking them for the honor they have done him in inviting him to take part in the celebration of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, he begs to express his regret that for various reasons it will be out of his power to avail himself of their kindness.

LEGACION DE ESPANA, EN WASHINGTON.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW YORK, June 14, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I regret to inform you that I shall not be able to attend your Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, however great my desire to do so. But unfortunately affairs of great importance to my government that have recently arisen necessitate my continuous presence in this city.

With my sincerest wishes for the success of your Association, I have honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

ANTO. MANTILLA.

To the Chairman and Members of the Bunker Hill Association.

IMPERIAL GERMAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN and others, Executive Committee of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN, — I acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and I hasten to thank you respectfully for this attention.

Having received from my government a leave of absence, I am obliged to start for Europe in some days.

Under such circumstances, I am sorry not to be able to accept your kind invitation.

Respectfully,

SCHLÖZER, *German Minister.*

The Belgian Minister begs the "Bunker Hill Monument Association" will accept his thanks for the invitation he has had the honor of receiving for the 17th of June, and regrets he will not be able to be present on the occasion.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1875.

LEGACION DE GUATEMALA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

NEW YORK, 63 Park Avenue, June 15, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Though in a previous letter I had the honor to accept the invitation of your Association to unite with you and participate in the commemorative observances of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, I regret extremely that sickness in my family prevents me to be in Boston on the 17th instant.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

VICENTE DARDON.

To the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

LEGATION OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Minister Resident of the Netherlands presents his compliments to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and has the honor to express his most sincere regrets for being not able, by another engagement, to attend the Centennial Celebration and exercises, for which the Association was so kind as to send him an invitation.

WASHINGTON, 3d June, 1875.

LÉGATION IMPÉRIALE OTTOMANE.

WASHINGTON, le 13 Mai, 1875.

MESSIEURS, — J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir l'invitation que vous avez bien voulu me faire parvenir d'assister aux cérémonies qui auront lieu à l'occasion du Centenaire de la Bataille de Bunker Hill, et je m'empresse de vous en remercier.

Je me suis permis d'expliquer à votre Honorable Président les raisons qui, à mon regret, m'empêcheront de me rendre à votre aimable invitation, raisons qui tiennent, d'ailleurs, à mes occupations et à l'état de ma santé.

Je vous prie, Messieurs, d'agréer les expressions de ma gratitude et les assurances de ma considération très-distinguée.

O. J. D'ARISTARCHY.

To the Bunker Hill Monument Association, &c.

BRAZILIAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, May 30, 1875.

A. P. DE CARVALHO BORGES, Brazilian Minister in Washington, presents his best compliments to the Honorable Members of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and regrets that some engagements prevent him to accept the kind invitation for the commemoration of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

CONSULADO GERAL DE PORTUGAL NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., President Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.

SIR, — The Baron of Sant' Anna begs to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to the celebration of the first Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and requested me to express to you his sincere regrets that previous engagements prevent him from accepting same.

Tendering his best thanks for your kindness, I am, sir,

With high regard, your most obedient servant,

M. GRANEST.

The Mexican Minister regrets that the present condition of his health does not allow him to accept the courteous invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the 17th instant.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and Members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

HAWAIIAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1875.

To the Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

GENTLEMEN, — I have had the honor to receive your very complimentary invitation to unite with you on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

I should be delighted to be present, but my immediate departure for the Hawaiian Islands will deprive me of this pleasure.

I had the honor to be a guest at the great Celebration in 1843, when Mr. Webster made an address on the occasion of the completion of the Monument; and this reminiscence strengthens my regret that I cannot be with you on the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle so renowned in history.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ELISHA H. ALLEN.

FROM THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR, — I am compelled, most reluctantly, to decline the invitation of your Association to be with them on the occasion of the first Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill. My answer to your note has been delayed too long, I fear, in the hope of finding it in my power to accept; but at last I find it absolutely necessary to send a regret.

With the hope that much good may come from the patriotic and commemorative observance of this great historical event,

I remain, with great respect, yours very truly,

M. R. WAITE.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Executive Committee.

GENTLEMEN, — I am much obliged by the courtesy of your invitation to unite with your Association in the celebration of the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and regret that public duties will compel me to be elsewhere at that time.

With great respect, very truly yours,

N. H. SWAYNE.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, May 15, 1875.

To the Hon. G. W. WARREN, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.

DEAR SIR, — It would afford me great pleasure to unite with the Bunker Hill Monument Association in commemorating the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, if my official duties permitted.

Will you be pleased to convey to the "Executive Committee" my thanks for their invitation, with my regrets?

With great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID DAVIS, *Asso. Jus. S. C. of U. S.*

OMAHA, June 3, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association.

I received in due course of mail your invitation to attend the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, for which please accept my thanks. I find that my attendance in the circuit courts of Kansas and Minnesota, in this month, rendered necessary by the absence of the circuit judge, will prevent my personal attendance in Boston.

I shall, however, be with you in spirit, and shall not fail on the 17th to recall the memories appropriate to the day.

A native of the West, as it was understood when I was born, and a citizen of one of them as the term West is now used, I claim as part of *my* heritage, the heritage of the nation, the honor and the glory of the series of events inaugurating the struggle for independence, which cluster around the Battle of Bunker Hill as the central figure.

With deep regret that a sense of duty akin to that which animated the men of that day requires my service to the country at another place on the day of the Centennial Anniversary of that battle,

I am, gentlemen, your obliged servant and fellow citizen,

SAM. F. MILLER.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq.

DEAR SIR, — The invitation to attend the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill was not received by me, in consequence of my absence, till last evening. I regret my inability to accept the same, and, tendering my thanks for the honor, am

Respectfully and truly yours,

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

FROM THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Governor TILDEN regrets that he cannot be present at the patriotic ceremonies on the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill to which he has been kindly invited.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1875.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and to participate in the observances and exercises of the day.

I delayed an answer until this time in the hope that I might be able to say that I would attend. It is with sincere regret that I now find that it is rendered impossible by engagements and duties which I can neither neglect nor postpone.

Had it been in my power to be present on that interesting occasion, and participate in the appropriate ceremonies, I would have esteemed it a great pleasure and the discharge of a patriotic duty. I can only express the hope that in every respect the observances may be a suitable commemoration of the great event celebrated.

Thanking you for the honor of the invitation, I am, with great respect,

. Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

MESSRS. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, and others, Executive Committee.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

FRANKFORT, May 17, 1875.

MESSRS. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, and others, Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association.

GENTLEMEN, — It would give me great pleasure to be with you at your approaching Centennial, and participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the day. The glorious memories which the place and time must inspire, as well as the interesting exercises by which the great event which you commemorate is to be celebrated, will constitute an occasion of which it may be truly said, "it will be good to be there."

My engagements are such, however, as to leave me no hope of being present to share in the patriotic festivities which you are preparing; and I can only express my hearty sympathy with you in the commemoration of an event whose history is matter of pride to every American.

Respectfully,

P. H. LESLIE.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN, May 15, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, of the Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN, — Your invitation of the 19th ult., inviting me to attend the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, is at hand. Permit me, gentlemen, to express to you my sincere thanks for your kind consideration, and to say that nothing but a previous engagement could prevent me from being present and celebrating with you the great patriotic day. Nebraska, the youngest of the sisterhood, looks with pride upon grand old Massachusetts, the mother of American liberty, and her hallowed battle-fields dedicated to human freedom a century ago.

I have the honor to be with great respect, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SILAS GARBER, *Governor.*

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TOPEKA, May 16, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Greatly to my regret, I shall be unable to accept your invitation to be present on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Perhaps there is no event of the century more replete with significance than the one which you propose to commemorate; and to participate in its fitting observance would, if practicable, afford me unmingled satisfaction. With thanks for your courtesy,

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

THOMAS A. OSBORN.

TO G. WASHINGTON WARREN, F. W. LINCOLN, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and others, Executive Committee, &c.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 19, 1875.

DEAR SIRs, — I am honored by the receipt of your invitation to unite with the Bunker Hill Monument Association on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and to participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the day. It would be more than a pleasure to me to be with you on the historic occasion referred to, and enjoy with you the hallowed memories of our common early glory, and indulge with you in the hope of our common future greatness; but it so happens that

my duties are more pressing now, and will continue to be until the end of June, than at 'most any other time, and my attention is required about matters that cannot be postponed. Could I do so, I would most gladly comply with your request.

With great respect, yours most truly,

A. H. GARLAND.

G. W. WARREN, HENRY WALKER, and others, Boston.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 10, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Engagements already entered into, which cannot be recalled, alone control me in declining the invitation to be present at the celebration of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. I have a personal desire to be present, and I am very certain that it would gratify the people of Tennessee to be represented at the celebration of an event from which can be traced so many important results. The people of Tennessee estimate the Battle of Bunker Hill as you of New England do; not for its immediate military advantage, but because it relieved the minds of the colonists of a great anxiety, and convinced them that the courage and enthusiasm of the militia made them equal to a contest with the troops of Great Britain, and that there was no hope of an adjustment of the differences between the mother country and the colonies short of independence. These doubts resolved, the courage of the colonists, North and South, mounted with the occasion; and the result of Bunker Hill was independence, and a government founded on the consent of the people.

I trust, gentlemen, that the next Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill will be commemorated by your descendants, and that they will, as you do, accord to the patriots who fought it their full measure of honor, and that they will be able then to contemplate a perfect Union of the States, each in the enjoyment of the equality established among them by the Constitution.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES D. PORTER.

MESSRS. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee, Boston.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, June 7, 1875.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

DEAR SIR, — I am in receipt of the kind invitation of the Executive Committee of "The Bunker Hill Monument Association" to attend the "First Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill;" for which extend to the Committee my most sincere thanks.

I would like to pledge anew my devotion to my country on the famous battle-field of the Revolution, but, to my great regret, am compelled to decline your invitation.

Illinois will be with Massachusetts, in the Union, at the "*Second Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.*"

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

COCHRAN GRANGE, DEL., June 5, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Your card of invitation to participate in the commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was duly received and appreciated. I have delayed my answer until the present, hoping to give an affirmative reply; but find I shall have to deny myself the great pleasure I so much anticipated in joining you to assist in rendering the occasion one worthy of those who offered up their lives on that spot made sacred by their blood.

Hoping your celebration may far exceed your most sanguine expectations, I remain, with much respect,

Yours very truly,

JOHN P. COCHRAN.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others.

STATE OF ALABAMA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MONTGOMERY, May 28, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — With much pleasure I received your invitation to unite with the Bunker Hill Monument Association on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the day. Allow me, gentlemen, to assure you that nothing would give me more pleasure than to be with you and our fellow-citizens generally on the occasion referred to, but I regret to say that my official duties at that time will not admit of my being absent from the State; and, while I do so with much reluctance, yet I am compelled to decline your very polite invitation.

Thanking you for the compliment, and wishing you success,

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours truly,

GEORGE S. HOUSTON.

To G. WASHINGTON WARREN, et al., Committee, &c., Boston, Mass.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Boston, Mass.

SIR, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to participate in the patriotic and commemorative exercises attending the celebration of the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

I regret much that my official duties will not permit me to be present on the occasion.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, VA., May 13, 1875.

To G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

GENTLEMEN, — I have but just received your invitation to unite with you in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. A letter just despatched to a Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts explains the causes which deprive me of the privilege of being in Boston on the 17th inst.

May your patriotic celebration more than fulfil the best anticipations of its projectors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES L. KEMPER.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DES MOINES, May 25, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN, — Having written to the Legislative Committee in answer to an invitation to be present at the coming Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, it only remains for me to tender, through you, my thanks for the invitation of your Association, and to express my regret that I shall be unable to attend. Since my attention has been directed, by the approaching centennial exercises at Bunker Hill, to the heroic achievements and high resolve of the men who inaugurated resistance to the obnoxious acts of the king and of the parliament of Great Britain, I have re-read the addresses of Web-

ster, delivered at laying the corner-stone and at the completion of the Monument, and have felt again something of the sentiment which excited my youthful imagination when reading the story of Bunker Hill. I would rejoice to join with you in these centennial observances. The event which they will commemorate was the "Baptism of Fire," necessarily preceding the Declaration of Independence, severing the last cord which bound America to the mother country. It would be well if every American citizen could march in reverent procession under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, and listen to the music, the song, and the eloquence which the occasion will inspire. In giving voice to the patriotic sentiment of the past and present, and in preserving the memories which are the proudest inheritance of America, the Bunker Hill Monument Association are entitled to the grateful thanks of the country. Thirty-two years ago, at the completion of this Monument, Webster said: "It is itself the orator of the occasion. It is not from my lips, it could not be from any human lips, that that strain of eloquence is this day to flow most competent to move and excite the vast multitudes around me. The powerful speaker stands motionless before us." But after all, paraphrasing the immortal words spoken by Lincoln at Gettysburg, the brave men who struggled here consecrated this ground and hallowed this day far above the power of the living to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what may be said here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work they so nobly began.

Again thanking you for the consideration implied in your invitation for the people of Iowa, to whom, at present, I hold an honored official relation, and who are numerous descended by blood relationship, by the achievements of their enterprises, and by their love of liberty, from the patriots of New England,

I am very truly yours,

C. C. CARPENTER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, June 14, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation from the Bunker Hill Monument Association to unite with them on occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the day, June 17, 1875.

The appropriate celebration of the first centennial of that memorable battle is worthy of our great and free country. It shows a proper respect for the memory of the martyrs in the cause of independence and liberty, who sealed their faith with their blood and their lives in the Battle of Bunker Hill one hundred years ago. The memory of the patriotic and brave General Joseph Warren, who fell on that consecrated spot on that day, will be respected as long as Bunker Hill shall be remembered by the friends of civil and religious liberty. During "the times which tried men's souls," when taxation without representation was imposed upon the colonies, their mutual sympathy and friendship were shown on all proper occasions. In 1774, parliament passed the Boston Port Bill, which forbade the landing and shipping of goods, wares, and merchandise at Boston. When that unjust and oppressive bill was enforced, distress and suffering soon followed.

When that was known, North Carolina expressed her sympathy, and, at a cost of £800 sterling, sent to her a vessel loaded with provisions. The town from which it went had but six hundred inhabitants, and the whole colony but one hundred and fifty thousand. North Carolina and Massachusetts were together one hundred years ago, and they are still undivided. Throughout all the desolations of war and the revolutions of time, they have shown their opposition to injustice and oppression. The North may proudly point to Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord, Germantown, and many other battles fought during the Revolutionary War. North Carolina may refer to Alamance, Moore's Creek, King's Mountain, and Guilford.

Massachusetts may well be proud of her past history. In the beautiful and eloquent language of her own great and illustrious statesman, Daniel Webster: "I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts; she needs none. There she is; behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history. The world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill; and there they will remain for ever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State, from New England to Georgia; and there they will remain for ever."

In maintaining and supporting our great National Union, let us know no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but our country, and our whole country, one government, one union, and one flag.

I regret that indispensable official duties prevent me from attending the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill. I have delayed my answer in the hope of being present at your Celebration, but circumstances beyond my control compel me to decline.

I hope that the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill may be crowned with the most abundant joy and success, and that all who attend it may feel prouder of their whole country, and love it better than they ever loved it before.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. BROGDEN.

To Messrs. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others of the Executive Committee.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
COLUMBIA, May 24, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee.

DEAR SIR, — I am in receipt of your Committee's invitation to me to attend the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

I cannot be present; but I am glad to know that South Carolina will be represented by her Washington Light Infantry, whose presence on that occasion will be more impressive and eloquent than any words.

With earnest wishes for the complete success of your celebration,

I remain your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

FROM THE MAYORS OF CITIES.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1875.

GEO. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association.

DEAR SIR, — I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your circular of invitation to be present, on June 17th, at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. I exceedingly regret not being able to be with you on that date, my public duties being so numerous and important as to prevent my leaving the city for some weeks.

Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, *Mayor.*

CITY OF SAVANNAH, MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 31, 1875.

Messrs. G. W. WARREN, WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, FREDERICK W. LINCOLN,
and others, Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inviting me to be present at the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The event calls up historic associations of common dangers, common sufferings, and cordial sympathy between Boston and Savannah, dating back one century. The records of Savannah show that the tidings of the affray between the colonists and the British troops at Lexington, Mass., reached this city on the night of the 10th of May, 1775, and caused great excitement among all classes of our people. On the following night, a number of our leading citizens (whose descendants are still among us) seized the king's magazine, located where our gas-works now stand, and took therefrom a large quantity of gunpowder, and stored it in their cellars and garrets. On the discovery of this raid upon the magazine, the governor, under the advice of His Majesty's Council for the colony of Georgia, offered a reward of £150 to any one who would give information which would lead to the arrest of those engaged in the seizure. Though all engaged were well known, no one gave the desired information. The powder was sent north, and was used by the militia in the defence of Bunker Hill.

As the chief magistrate of this city, it would afford me sincere pleasure to visit Boston on the occasion of your celebration, and to participate in its ceremonies. I regret, however, that official engagements will prevent my acceptance of your courteous invitation.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

EDWARD C. ANDERSON, *Mayor*.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PROVIDENCE, June 4, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have received your invitation to unite with your Association in the commemoration of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

My engagements are such, I regret to say, as to prevent my acceptance thereof. Thanking the Executive Committee for their courteous remembrance,

I remain yours very truly,

THOMAS A. DOYLE, *Mayor*.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman, Boston.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA, June 10, 1875.

G. W. WARREN, Esq., Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR, — Your kind invitation to be present at the First Centennial, &c., was received, and in reply say, that I regret very much that I cannot attend. Thanking you for your kindness,

I am yours very truly,

RODERICK ROSE, *Mayor*.

CITY OF MEMPHIS, MAYOR'S OFFICE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 2, 1875.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman Executive Committee, Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston, Mass.

SIR, — It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your very polite invitation to be present and participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. I regret very much to be compelled, on account of public duties, to be absent on the occasion.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOAGUE, *Mayor*.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, OMAHA, June 5, 1875.

TO G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of April 17th, inviting me as Mayor of the City of Omaha to unite with you on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the day.

For very many reasons I exceedingly regret that I am compelled to decline your kind invitation. My official duties and professional engagements are such that, during the present month, I cannot be absent from the city.

As a New-Englander, and son of the old Granite State, whose soldiers stood side by side with the patriots of the old Bay State during the stirring times of the Revolution, I trust the coming event, which is to commemorate the battle where Warren fell, a hundred years ago, will be auspicious and successful in every respect.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

C. S. CHASE, *Mayor*.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, June 11, 1875.

To Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman Bunker Hill Monument Association.

I have the honor to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your kind invitation, which I had hoped until to-day to be able to accept; but my engagements will prevent my leaving the city. Best wishes for your completest success.

CHARLES D. JACOBS, *Mayor*.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

CITY HALL, June 3, 1875.

To Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN, — I thank you cordially for your very kind invitation to unite with your Association in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th inst., and regret exceedingly that my official duties will not admit of my accepting the same.

Permit me to offer you my best wishes for a large attendance and successful celebration of so glorious and patriotic an occasion.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. LEEDS, *Mayor*.

FROM OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1875.

Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association.

GENTLEMEN, — It is with extreme regret that I am obliged to decline your very kind invitation to be present at your Celebration of June 17th. Be assured that I look with the greatest interest upon your commemoration of this great event in our history, and although absent from you in the body I shall mentally participate with you on that interesting occasion. The "State in Schuylkill," which was forty-three years old when the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought, had already given nearly all its members to the good cause a year previous, by forming that "City Troop" which is about to leave here to take part in the ceremony in your city; so that through those gentlemen

you will have represented, by the great and great-great grandsons of the original founders, two of the oldest and most patriotic associations this country has ever seen. Allow me again to express my great regret at not being able to be present, and to hope that all will be well with you on that day.

Most sincerely yours,

W. CAMAC,

Governor State in Schuylkill.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 17, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston, Mass.

SIR, — I have the honor to acknowledge your polite invitation to participate in the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June next. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to be present to witness the patriotic services with which this, the first centennial of that historic battle of our forefathers, will be celebrated; but my official duties will not permit of my absence, and I can therefore only express to you my regret and disappointment.

May I ask you to tender to the honorable gentlemen of your Executive Committee my appreciation of their kind remembrance of me, and believe me, with much esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieut.-General U. S. Army.

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, June 7, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I regret deeply that I am compelled to deny myself the great pleasure of uniting with the Bunker Hill Monument Association on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

I have already been compelled to decline a similar invitation from my brethren of the Massachusetts Cincinnati.

With the deepest sympathy and highest respect, I am

Yours very truly,

C. H. DAVIS,

Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, Superintendent.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Executive Committee, &c., Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1875.

MR. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN.

DEAR SIR, — Allow me to return my thanks through you to the "Bunker Hill Monument Association," for their polite invitation to join with them in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It would give me much pleasure to do so, and, if I were in good health, I should undoubtedly endeavor to be present on so interesting an occasion; but, being an invalid, I am induced to decline, fearing that the fatigue might be too much for me. Hoping that the celebration will be a great success, and in all respects gratifying to your national pride,

I remain yours very sincerely,

CAROLINE EARLE WHITE,
Women's Centennial Ex. Committee.

2113 PINE STREET.

OFFICE OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
903 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1875.

Mrs. E. D. GILLESPIE and daughter regret extremely that very pressing business engagements at home will prevent their accepting the kind invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for June 17th.

OFFICE OF THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1875.

Mrs. HENRY COHEN has much pleasure in acknowledging the polite invitation of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to unite in celebrating the first Centennial Anniversary of the great and signal battle. She regrets exceedingly her inability to be present; but hopes that the sun will shine, and gladness wait on the ceremonies, affording joy and pleasure to all the participants.
1828 RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1875.

MESSRS. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, and others,
Executive Committee, Boston.

GENTLEMEN, — I have received your kind invitation to the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and deeply regret that the condition of my health will not allow me to indulge the hope of being present on that interesting occasion.

With assurances of high regard, I remain yours,

W. W. CORCORAN.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, No. 904 Walnut Street.
 PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1875.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee,
 &c.

MY DEAR SIR, — I hoped to have had the pleasure of accepting the invitation with which you have honored me to be present at your Centennial Celebration, &c.; but I find that my duties will detain me here. It is an occasion of great interest, and one of a series which form a fitting prelude to the Centennial Commemoration of the nation's birth.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

JNO. WELSH, *President*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Executive Committee of Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN, — Your invitation to participate in the exercises of the "First Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill," to take place on the 17th inst., is received. A pressing engagement at that time prevents my accepting. With many thanks,

I am yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL B. THOMAS.

NEW HAVEN, June 14, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

DEAR SIR, — Having received a polite invitation from your Committee to be present at the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, I have to say that it will not be in my power to accept the Committee's invitation.

Respectfully yours,

THEODORE D. WOOLSEY.

PRINCETON, N.J., June 14, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR, — For your kindness in sending to me an invitation to the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, please to accept my sincere thanks.

It would give me great pleasure to be with you on this very interesting occasion, were I able to leave home, and to endure the fatigue

of a journey to Boston; but I have very recently been confined by sickness for a month, and am unable to go from home.

Your card was received by me on the evening of Saturday the 12th instant.

With the highest respect and esteem, yours,

JOHN MACLEAN.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President, &c.

HAMBURG, GERMANY, May 20, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR, — Your kind letter inviting me to participate in the celebration of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill reached me on the eve of my departure for Europe. From these distant shores I can only offer you my cordial thanks for the distinction you have conferred upon me by that invitation which, I regret to say, I am unable to follow.

The event you are going to celebrate does not, in the military annals of the world, by the side of other armed conflicts, appear remarkable either for the number of men arrayed in battle, or for the professional skill displayed. But, in the history of those struggles which mark the epochs of human progress, it stands as an achievement of inspiring significance; a shining illustration of that noble simplicity of patriotic spirit, which then was, as it always will be, the mainspring of true greatness in a free people; that spirit which, a hundred years ago, led the men of the American Revolution, plain and modest citizens, without the coercion of established authority, without the ambition of fame, without ostentatious proclamation, poor, feeble, and at first unaided, to bid defiance to the most formidable power of their times, in their devotion to the duty of asserting their sacred rights as freemen, and of securing a free home to their children. Painfully struggling through disaster and discouragement, sorely distracted sometimes by the meaner impulses of human selfishness, but bravely overcoming them, and in the darkest hours of failure, disappointment, and threatening ruin, lifted up by the consciousness of a just cause, and illumined by the prophetic presentiment of a great destiny, that simple-minded spirit of patriotic duty gave birth to the republic of the new world, the grandest creation of this age.

Reverently commemorating the deeds of the Revolutionary Fathers, the American people will surely not permit the splendor of later successes to make them forget that the same genuine spirit of dutiful patriotism, which victoriously struggled through the agonies of that

first trial, will also in our days have to overcome the dangers brought upon us, not by foreign enemies, but by the very exuberance of the wealth and power and greatness of the republic itself; and it will be the highest glory of the men who founded the great commonwealth by their patriotic heroism for the right, that they still continue to aid in preserving its integrity, in guiding its progress, and in developing its blessings by the inspiration of their example.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully and truly yours.

C. SCHURZ.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1875.

Messrs. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and others, Committee.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the invitation with which you have honored me to the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Engagements at home, which I am bound to fulfil, will put it out of my power to avail myself of it; and this I much regret. Though I am not conscious that age has withered my patriotism, I believe it would be intensified could I stand upon the hill, on the 17th instant, which was consecrated by the blood of Massachusetts, and made immortal by the valor of her sons. I almost fancy that I was among them on that day, and heard the words of resolution which fell from every lip, the beatings of every heart in fearless anticipation of the coming of the foe, and saw the animation of the countenances which bespoke a determination to conquer, if possible, or to die in the effort. I think I can see Colonel Putnam moving up and down his lines, and hear him give the order not to fire until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, — an order which was strictly obeyed, and told with terrible effect upon the foe.

It is not too much to say that the result of that battle gave encouragement to our fathers, which never forsook them during the seven years' subsequent struggle. Amidst the darkest days of that struggle, our fathers were animated by the recollection of what the men of Massachusetts had accomplished in June, 1775. At that time no sectional animosities disturbed the American harmony. All felt and moved as one man, and clung together as brothers. Votaries alike of liberty, they were conscious that, to maintain it, it was necessary that they should be, and continue to be, one people. However true it may be that this sentiment was to some extent weakened during the few years past, yet I cannot doubt that, when representa-

tives from every State shall assemble on Bunker Hill, at the coming Celebration, that sentiment will be revived, and become as strong as it was during the Revolution and the earlier days of the republic, and furnish evidence gratifying to the American patriot that liberty and union with us will endure for ever. Each man who shall then be present cannot avoid feeling that it is his duty to rally around the altar of his country and the Constitution on which it rests for its strength and permanency, and vow to Heaven, as the President is enjoined to do on assuming his office, that that Constitution he will, to the best of his ability, "preserve, protect, and defend."

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Committee.

GENTLEMEN, — It gives me great regret that my official academic duties will prevent my acceptance of the kind invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to unite with them at the Centennial Anniversary. The Commencement of the New York University, at which I must preside, occurs, unfortunately for me, on the 17th of June.

I shall, however, be with the great majority of the people, who, on that day of precious memories, will, though absent in body, be with you in spirit.

Yours very respectfully,

HOWARD CROSBY.

UNIVERSITY NEW YORK, May 27, 1875.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I am in receipt of your invitation to unite with you on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, but I must decline acceptance on account of a recent domestic affliction.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major-General U. S. A.

To G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman Executive Committee, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR, — The invitation you had the kindness to send me to be present at the Centennial Anniversary of the "Battle of Bunker Hill" was duly received. I regret extremely that the state of my health was such as to prevent my acceptance of it. It would have

given me the greatest pleasure to have been there, and especially with the additional inducement I had to hear the Oration on that memorable and patriotic occasion. I was present in my thirty-fifth year, and remember very clearly the ceremony that took place at the time the corner-stone of the Monument was laid on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825. Since then having become of an age midway between that of an octo and nonagenarian, I have to adapt myself accordingly.

Thanking you for your attention, I am

Respectfully yours, &c.,

CHARLES DEVENS.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

NORFOLK HOUSE, ROXBURY, June 21, 1875.

SEAFIELD, WESTHAMPTON, N.Y.

May 31, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Engagements in this State render it impossible for me to accept the invitation with which you have honored me to unite with you in the approaching Centennial Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The reminiscences of that eventful period in our history; the agonizing throes with which the republic of the United States, now in the full vigor of manhood, came into being; the heroic courage with which a feeble band of colonists defied one of the most powerful nations on the face of the globe; and the years of patient endurance and almost superhuman exertion through which their triumph was achieved, — cannot be too often or too enthusiastically commemorated. While Massachusetts claims no higher award of patriotic devotion than her sister colonies, she has nevertheless the distinction of having been the first to shed her blood in the contest which established our national independence, and of having contributed by the firmness of her resistance to arouse a like spirit of determination in others.

It is a source of deep regret that I am unable to unite with the descendants in commemorating the valor of their ancestors in the first hand to hand conflict between Great Britain and her colonies.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., and others, Executive Committee.

JUNE 12, 1875.

DEAR SIR, — Thanks for your invitation to Bunker Hill. Severe illness in my family prevents my joining in the exercises of that day.

Very cordially,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Hon. G. W. WARREN.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, June 10, 1875.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association.

DEAR SIR, — Your kind invitation to unite in the Celebration of the 17th instant is at hand. I am much obliged. It would afford me great pleasure to be present on the occasion, but the state of my health will not permit me to do so.

Very respectfully,

AMASA WALKER.

1520 MT. VERNON STREET, PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1875.

GEORGE W. WARREN, Esq.

DEAR SIR, — I have waited to answer the kind invitation to be present at the coming observances of the Battle of Bunker Hill, in hope that I might be able to be there.

But a violent attack of neuralgia in my head deprives me of the pleasure.

Yours in the great bond,

HOWARD MALCOLM.

TAUNTON, June 2, 1875.

Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON WARREN, President of Bunker Hill Monument Association.

MY DEAR SIR, — I have the honor to acknowledge the very courteous invitation of your Association to participate in the exercises of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. I should esteem it a great pleasure and honor to unite with the Association in celebrating that memorable event; and the anticipated pleasures of a visit to the shores of the country whose red-coat soldiers gave the patriots of 1775 a chance to make a day like the 17th of June are somewhat qualified by the fact that thereby I am prevented from accepting your invitation.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. SANFORD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have received your invitation, addressed to "The General Society of the Cincinnati," to unite with the Bunker Hill Monument Association, "on occasion of the first Centennial of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and participate in the patriotic and commemorative observances and exercises of the day;" and, after consulting with the President General of the Society, I am compelled, with much regret, to say to you in reply that there is no authority with any of the officers to convene the Society for any special occasion.

By the rules of the Society, meetings are held only once in three years, the last of which was held during the present month, in the city of New York.

Such being the case, I am compelled, on behalf of the General Society of the Cincinnati, to express the great regret which I know will be felt by all its members, at not being able to be present on the deeply interesting occasion of your Centennial Celebration, and to assure you of the profound interest they feel in all these patriotic observances of the glorious deeds of the past, deeds in which the founders of this Society acted so conspicuous a part; and of their wish that all which may transpire on the occasion of your coming Centennial Celebration may be worthy of the great events commemorated, and calculated to perpetuate in the minds of all the citizens of our common country a deep and abiding veneration for the memory of the illustrious men who achieved our Independence, and an ardent and imperishable love of country.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. HARRIS,

Secretary General of the Society of the Cincinnati.

To Messrs. WILLIAM W. WHEILDON, FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, and others,
Committee.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, No. 904 Walnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I deeply regret that my engagements for the meeting of the National Board of Trade, to be held in this city at the time of your Celebration, prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation for the 17th of June.

I feel very grateful for the honor you have done me, and assure you that I know of nothing that would give me more heartfelt pleasure

than to participate in the celebration of an anniversary to the results of which our country is so greatly indebted for its freedom and prosperity.

Truly yours,

F. FRALEY.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Boston, Mass., Executive Committee Bunker Hill Monument Association.

SALEM, May 31, 1875.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman of Executive Committee of Bunker Hill Monument Association.

DEAR SIR, — I regret that engagements which I cannot control compel me to decline the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to unite with them in the patriotic and commemorative services of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

I have the honor to be the Association's and your

Obliged and humble servant,

LINCOLN F. BRIGHAM.

BOSTON, May 29, 1875.

To the Gentlemen of the "Bunker Hill Monument Association."

DEAR SIRS, — Your invitation to unite with you on the 17th of June is received. I shall not be able to go to Charlestown on that day, but return you my thanks for the courtesy of your invitation.

Yours very sincerely,

JNO. J. WILLIAMS,

Archbishop of Boston.

MR. HENRY LEE thanks the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and regrets he cannot avail of their polite invitation for the 17th June.

JUNE 1, 1875.

NEW BEDFORD, June 11, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to unite with you in services appropriate to the celebration of the immortal Seventeenth of June. It would afford me pleasure to listen to the eloquent and patriotic orator, of your own number, whom it has been your good fortune to secure; but the very excellence of your entertainment insures so great an attendance that I

must beg to be allowed to indulge my aversion to crowds, and to enjoy the oration and the other exercises through the public press.

Appreciating your kind courtesy, I have the honor to be

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. PITMAN.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

JUDGE ALLEN, of the Superior Court, regrets that he cannot be present to join with the Monument Association in the Celebration of the Seventeenth of June.

Boston, June 11, 1875.

NEWPORT, June 9, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR, — I hoped that I could be present, as a member of the "Newport Veteran Artillery Association," at the approaching Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill; but am obliged to forego that pleasure. I beg leave to present to the "Bunker Hill Monument Association" this *cartridge*, the history of which I give in the card appended to the "phial" in which I have always kept it.

Very truly,

FRANCIS BRINLEY.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.

BUNKER HILL CARTRIDGE. — This was in the cartridge-box of Mr. BRIGHAM during the battle, and was brought off by him. The cartridge-box and this cartridge were preserved by his son, TILLEY BRIGHAM, of Boston; and the administrator of Tilley Brigham, JOHN L. ANDREWS, Esq., of Boston, presented this cartridge to the subscriber, April, 1863. I now present it to the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

FRANCIS BRINLEY,

Of Newport, R.I., formerly of Boston.

JUNE 17, 1875.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 10, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — This first Centennial at Charlestown, on the 17th instant, appeals to all over the country, in every State and Territory; and earnest will be the regret of any one who cannot be there.

From the passage of English Navigation Acts against Dutch commercial prowess, the British Empire in America had had its several departments under a general governmental rule, and at no period of time was the country for which Warren felt it an honor to die, within the redoubt at Breed's Hill, ever any other than a whole for unity of thought and conjoint action.

This centennial gathering at and around Bunker Hill must renew the life of national joy, that made the Greeks, as one people, stronger and stronger, at thought of Plataea and Marathon.

I would like to be there, and bring my five boys along with me.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. KERR.

To Messrs. WARREN, WINTHROP, DEVENS, and others.

13 ELK STREET, ALBANY.

Mr. JOHN N. L. PRUYN presents his respects to the members of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and very sincerely regrets that he cannot accept their kind invitation to unite with them in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and to participate in the patriotic and commemorative exercises of the day.

JUNE 8, 1875.

18 ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON, May 27, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to unite with them on the occasion of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and regret to say that my engagements will prevent me from accepting it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDW. H. CLARKE.

FAIRFIELD, June 10, 1875.

HON. GEORGE W. WARREN.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, — I have received by the hand of Rev. J. B. Miles an invitation to attend the Bunker Hill Centennial, and I express my thanks to the Committee for this much of remembrance, with my regret that I shall probably not be able to be present.

I have proved my interest in the occasion by the article in the July Harper's Monthly.

With the best wishes, yours truly,

SAMUEL OSGOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I return my warmest thanks for your polite invitation to participate in the commemorative observances of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and beg to say that, whilst I would esteem it a great honor to bear some part in this glorious demonstration, I regret that I am prevented by reason of pressing engagements here at that particular period.

With very grateful acknowledgments, I am

Yours very truly and respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX.

Messrs. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee.

LANCASTER, June 8, 1875.

To Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and Associates of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

GENTLEMEN, — I regret exceedingly that I am obliged, in consequence of severe illness, to forego the pleasure of joining, in compliance with your kind invitation, in the forthcoming Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

With great respect, and many sincere wishes for your personal health and prosperity,

I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. BUCKINGHAM.

MORRISTOWN, N.J., June 9, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman.

DEAR SIR, — I have received this morning the kind invitation to be present at the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which would give me great pleasure; but age and health oblige me to decline.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM W. STONE.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., June 8, 1875.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS regrets that a previous engagement deprives him of the pleasure of uniting with the Bunker Hill Monument Association in the celebration of the great day which they propose to honor.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

DEAR SIR, — I am requested by my father, Mr. Sidney Bartlett, to acknowledge the polite invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the 17th instant, and to express his regret that he will be unable to accept the same.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS BARTLETT.

13 EXCHANGE STREET, June 10.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman.

MR. A. AGASSIZ regrets that he is unable to accept the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the 17th of June.

CAMBRIDGE, June 9, 1875.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Accept my cordial thanks for your invitation to participate with you in your patriotic observances of the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Although unable to attend your celebration, I shall be with you in thought and sentiment, and trust the occasion may be successful in directing an increased attention to the grandeur and simplicity of the principles of republican government.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH WARD.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee.

LEXINGTON, June 9, 1875.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

DEAR SIR, — Your kind invitation to be with you, and participate in the centennial observance of the Battle of Bunker Hill, has been received; and, while it would give me great pleasure to be present, the present state of my health admonishes me to avoid every thing like a crowd. I must, therefore, reluctantly decline your invitation.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES HUDSON.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., President, &c.

MR. EDWARD H. BRINLEY acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of the invitation of the "Bunker Hill Monument Association," and regrets that it will be impossible for him to be present.

RIVERSIDE STATION, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN., June 7, 1875.

CHELSEA, June 9, 1875.

In behalf of her husband, Judge Mellen Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain acknowledges the receipt of the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for June 17th, and regrets to say that his absence in Europe will prevent his uniting with them on that interesting occasion.

M. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1875.

To the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your invitation to attend the first Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. But I regret to say that I cannot be present on that occasion, because the National Board of Trade, to which I am a delegate, holds its annual session in this city on the same week in June.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY WINSOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, June 5, 1875.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR, — I am greatly honored by the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to unite with them on the occasion of the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th inst., and regret that my public duties will not allow me to be absent at the time indicated.

With many thanks to the Committee, I am

Yours very truly,

H. G. STEBBINS.

Mr. A. A. Low begs to acknowledge the polite invitation of the "Bunker Hill Association," and to express his regret that engagements at home will prevent his joining the Bunker Hill Association in their contemplated celebration of the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1875.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 4, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR, — I have the honor to receive the flattering invitation to attend the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, from

the Bunker Hill Monument Association. I regret to be obliged to say that my physical condition prevents me from moving out of my domicil. In heart I join most cordially in this celebration.

Yours truly,

JOS. PH. SMITH, *R. Admiral.*

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Charlestown, Mass.

Dr. LEBARON RUSSELL regrets that it will not be in his power to accept the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the 17th of June.

Boston, June 5, 1875.

WORCESTER, June 4, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — As I have been appointed a member of a delegation of the American Antiquarian Society, to attend your Centennial Commemoration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th inst., I am unable to accept an invitation for the same occasion, with which you have honored me as one of the Overseers of Harvard College. With sincere thanks, I am

Most respectfully yours,

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, Boston.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — I have received with great pleasure your invitation to participate in the celebration of the first Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and I feel keenly that the state of my health prohibits me from uniting with you on the 17th proximo, and enjoying myself as I did on the first celebration fifty years ago.

I remain very respectfully,

GEORGE J. FOSTER.

The Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Association.

ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., June 3, 1875.

To G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

DEAR SIR, — If I cannot be present at the Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill by the Monument Association, it is not because I

do not regard it as one of the most important battles for freedom recorded in the world's history, and one of the most worthy of solemn commemoration. Other engagements, to say nothing of old age, prevent me from sharing in the observances of the day, and only allow me to return my thanks for the invitation with which I have been honored. I am, sir,

With high regard, faithfully yours,

W. C. BRYANT.

JUNE 10, 1875.

Messrs. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, and others, Executive Committee, &c.

I regret that I am obliged by other engagements to decline the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the 17th instant.

Yours truly,

W. G. RUSSELL.

Mr. JOHN C. ROPES regrets that absence in Europe prevents his having the honor to accept the polite invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to unite with them on June 17, 1875.

MAY 28, 1875.

JAMAICA PLAIN, June 9, 1875.

GENTLEMEN, — Many thanks for your kind invitation for the 17th. I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to accept it.

Very respectfully,

F. PARKMAN.

Mr. FRANCIS E. PARKER has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the polite invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and regrets that his engagements compel him to decline it.

27 MAY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1875.

Hon. G. W. WARREN, President of Bunker Hill Monument Association.

DEAR SIR, — Your kind invitation to attend the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill on the 17th instant has been received. I cannot express to you how much I regret my inability to attend.

That great pioneer battle of our Revolution has been instrumental in opening a new state of things in the world.

Better understood ideas of the rights of man have arisen. Kingcraft and priestcraft have been forced to the rear, and the rights of men at large have come to the front. Education has been brought to every household, science has marvellously advanced, and all mechanic arts have flourished.

May we not say, then, that the world has been better for the Battle of Bunker Hill?

Believe me, very truly yours,

JOSEPH T. THOMAS.

KINGSTON, R.I., June 10, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to accept your polite invitation to attend the celebration of the 17th inst. I doubt not it will be most successful. With my best wishes, I am

Yours very respectfully,

E. R. POTTER.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Chairman of Committee.

POTTSVILLE, PENN., June 10, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I feel highly honored by the invitation to witness the commemoration of the Centennial of Bunker Hill, and I should, under ordinary circumstances, make every effort to do so. But the marriage of my daughter on that day will prevent me.

Very truly yours,

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, President B. H. M. A.

HONORARY MEMBERS, ASSOCIATE MEMBERS,
AND STANDING COMMITTEE.

HONORARY MEMBERS

OF THE ASSOCIATION ELECTED PRIOR TO JUNE, 1857.

LA FAYETTE.
SIMON BOLIVAR.
JOHN ADAMS.
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON.
JAMES MADISON.
JAMES MONROE.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
JOHN MARSHALL.
JOSEPH STORY.
JAMES KENT.
HENRY CLAY.
ROBERT Y. HAYNE.
GEORGE McDUFFIE.
OLIVER WOLCOTT.
SAMUEL GORE.
WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.
DEWITT CLINTON.
ROBERT GILMER.
BENJAMIN PIERCE.
JOHN CARTER.
ELIJAH PAINE.]
A. K. GOVAN.
C. F. MERCER.
C. P. VANNESS.
DAVID LAWRENCE MORRILL.
LEONARD JARVIS.
JOSEPH DESHA.

GEORGE GIBBS.
JOHN HOFFMAN.
SAMUEL SOUTHARD.
BERNARD PEYTON.
GEORGE TUCKER.
THOMAS TODD.
WILLIAM VANCE.
JOHN GAILLARD.
DANIEL PUTNAM.
WILLIAM EUSTIS.
WILLIAM GRAY.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
MARCUS MORTON.
HENRY DEARBORN.
ISAAC PARKER.
PETER C. BROOKS.
ISRAEL THORNDIKE.
HARRISON G. OTIS.
JONATHAN MASON.
GARDINER GREENE.
BENJAMIN BUSSEY.
ARNOLD WELLES.
THOMAS L. WINTHROP.
JOHN T. KIRKLAND.
JOHN LOWELL.
CHARLES LOWELL.
PEREZ MORTON.
BENJAMIN PICKMAN.
RICHARD E. NEWCOMB.
JOSEPH W. NEWCOMB.

All the above-named are deceased.

ELECTED 1867.

*GEORGE PEABODY.

* Deceased.

ELECTED 1869.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.
*DAVID G. FARRAGUT.
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.
*JOHN A. WINSLOW.

ELECTED 1870.

DAVID D. PORTER.
JAMES ALDEN.
CHARLES STEEDMAN.
JUDSON KILPATRICK.
CHARLES H. DAVIS.
*GEORGE G. MEADE.
IRVIN McDOWELL.

ELECTED 1872.

HAMILTON FISH.

ELECTED 1874.

CARL SCHURZ.
GEORGE W. CURTIS.

A diploma was awarded to Miss MARY OTIS, the treasurer of the Ladies' Fair for the completion of the Monument, held in Boston in September, 1840.

* Deceased.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

ELECTED SINCE 1860.

*EDWIN F. ADAMS	Boston	1871
JAMES ADAMS, JR.	„	1871
FREDERIC AMORY	Brookline	1871
ROBERT AMORY	„	1871
THOMAS C. AMORY	Boston	1868
WILLIAM APPLETON, JR.	„	1874
WILLIAM ASPINWALL	Brookline	1868
ANDREW JACKSON BAILEY	Boston	1873
PETER BAKER	„	1871
EBEN F. BARKER.	„	1868
JOHN P. BARNARD	„	1871
THOMAS P. BEAL	„	1872
CHARLES V. BEMIS	Medford	1869
WILLIAM E. BICKNELL	Boston	1873
HENRY N. BLAKE	Virginia City, Mont.	1872
S. STODDARD BLANCHARD	Boston	1871
NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE	„	1870
HENRY W. BRAGG	„	1873
FRANCIS BROOKS	„	1871
PETER C. BROOKS, JR.	„	1871
PHILLIPS BROOKS	„	1871
WILLIAM G. BROOKS	„	1874
BUCKMINSTER BROWN	„	1874
T. QUINCY BROWNE	„	1874
GEORGE B. CHASE	Boston	1871
SAMUEL C. COBB	„	1868
ETHAN N. COBURN	„	1871

* Deceased.

CHARLES R. CODMAN	Boston	1873
GEORGE G. CROCKER	"	1871
URIEL H. CROCKER	"	1871
ABRAM E. CUTTER	"	1871
RICHARD H. DANA, JR. . . .	Boston	1874
FRANKLIN DARRACOTT	"	1866
F. MARLAND DARRACOTT . . .	"	1870
CHARLES DEANE	Cambridge	1871
ARTHUR LITHGOW DEVENS . .	"	1874
CHARLES DEVENS, JR.	Boston	1868
OLIVER DITSON	"	1866
THOMAS DWIGHT, JR.	"	1871
HARRY HERBERT EDES	Boston	1871
GEORGE D. EDMANDS	"	1871
ISAAC P. T. EDMANDS	"	1871
RUFUS ELLIS	"	1872
PERCIVAL L. EVERETT	"	1871
WILLIAM EVERETT	Cambridge	1874
CHARLES F. FAIRBANKS	Boston	1867
ANDREW C. FEARING, JR. . . .	"	1871
WILLIAM H. FINNEY	"	1873
EDWARD J. FORSTER	"	1872
RUFUS S. FROST	Chelsea	1874
THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM . .	Boston	1868
CHARLES E. FULLER	"	1868
JOHN K. FULLER	"	1871
JOSEPH F. GREEN	Brookline	1871
SAMUEL A. GREEN	Boston	1874
RICHARD C. GREENLEAF	"	1870
CHARLES E. GRINNELL	"	1871
CHARLES HALE	Boston	1863
FRANKLIN A. HALL	"	1871

THOMAS B. HARRIS	Boston	1871
WALTER HASTINGS	„	1871
CHARLES CHAUNCEY HAVEN . .	Trenton, N.J.	1869
FRANCIS B. HAYES	Boston	1874
JOSEPH HEALY	„	1871
G. H. W. HERRICK	„	1872
CHARLES D. HOMANS	„	1868
FRANKLIN HOPKINS	„	1874
*WILLIAM STURGIS HOOPER . .	„	1862
*ISAAC H. HOOPER	„	1866
LIVERUS HULL	„	1871
H. HOLLIS HUNNEWELL	„	1871
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL	„	1870
SAMUEL H. HURD	„	1871
HORACE G. HUTCHINS	„	1874
GEORGE HYDE	„	1873
E. WORTHEN JAMES	Boston	1871
FRANCIS JAKUES	„	1866
JOHN KENT	Boston	1871
WILLIAM H. KENT	„	1871
L. CUSHING KIMBALL	„	1874
THOMAS R. LAMBERT	Boston	1861
CHARLES R. LAWRENCE	„	1871
EDWARD LAWRENCE, JR.	„	1871
ABBOTT LAWRENCE	„	1874
AMORY A. LAWRENCE	Brookline	1871
WILLIAM LAWRENCE	„	1871
JACOB LITTLEFIELD	Boston	1873
GEORGE E. LITTLEFIELD	Somerville	1873
THEODORE LYMAN	Brookline	1874
HENRY LYON	Boston	1862
HENRY W. LYON	„	1869

* Deceased.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE	Boston	1870
ROBERT M. MASON	"	1871
NATHAN MATTHEWS	"	1871
CHARLES MERRIAM	"	1866
JAMES B. MILES	"	1865
*FREDERIC W. MOORES	"	1867
WILLIAM B. MORRIS	"	1871
SERENO D. NICKERSON	Boston	1874
OTIS NORCROSS	"	1866
OTIS NORCROSS, JR.	"	1871
PETER PARKER	Washington	1861
WILLIAM PERKINS	Boston	1867
WILLIAM E. PERKINS	"	1871
*ROBERT S. PERKINS	"	1871
CHARLES E. POWERS	"	1873
ISAAC F. REDFIELD	Boston	1871
JOHN REED	"	1873
JOHN H. REED	"	1862
AUGUSTUS RICHARDSON	"	1871
D. WALDO SALISBURY	Boston	1871
*DAVID SEARS, JR.	"	1865
*JAMES W. SEVER	"	1863
LEMUEL SHAW	"	1871
HIRAM S. SHURTLEFF	"	1867
L. MILES STANDISH	"	1870
WILLIAM B. STEARNS	"	1873
PHINEHAS J. STONE	"	1871
PHINEHAS J. STONE, JR.	"	1871
JOHN STOWELL	"	1871
THOMAS L. SWANN	"	1871
FRANCIS H. SWAN	"	1871

* Deceased.

HENRY KNOX THATCHER . . .	Winchester	1872
JOSEPH B. THOMAS	Boston	1869
ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON . . .	"	1871
FRANCIS THOMPSON	"	1871
EDWIN THOMPSON	"	1873
JOHN L. THORNDIKE	"	1871
EDWARD S. TOBEY	"	1873
WILLIAM W. TUCKER	"	1871
FREDERICK TUDOR	"	1874
HENRY L. J. WARREN	Boston	1874
HENRY WALKER	"	1871
J. COLLINS WARREN	"	1863
LUCIUS H. WARREN	Philadelphia	1862
JOSEPH WARREN WARREN . . .	Boston	1873
SAMPSON WARREN	"	1871
WILLIAM F. WELD	"	1872
DAVID B. WESTON	"	1865
HENRY M. WIGHTMAN	"	1871
ALEXANDER S. WHEELER . . .	"	1874
JOHN S. WHITING	"	1872
HENRY AUSTIN WHITNEY . . .	"	1871
*DANIEL H. WHITNEY	"	1873
ROGER WOLCOTT	"	1868
CHARLES WOODBURY	"	1871

MEMBERS ADMITTED JUNE 5, 1875.

HENRY C. ADAMS	Boston.
THOMAS ASPINWALL, JR.	Brookline.
JAMES W. AUSTIN	Boston.
H. EDWARD ABBOTT	Brookline.
LEONARD C. BOWLES	Boston.
GEORGE H. BURR	Everett.
EDWARD T. BARKER	Boston.
GEORGE P. BALDWIN	"

* Deceased.

HENRY C. CUTTER	Boston.
GEORGE H. CAMPBELL	"
NAHUM CHAPIN	"
CHARLES A. CLAPP	New York.
CHARLES F. CHOATE	Boston.
GEORGE A. COOLIDGE	"
ALVIN COLBURN	Lynn.
SETH E. CLAPP	Cambridge.
LINUS M. CHILD	Boston.
WILLIAM J. DALE	"
EDWARD F. DEVENS	"
F. A. DOWNING	"
THOMAS DANA, 2d.	"
LYMAN P. FRENCH	"
CHARLES C. FRENCH	"
JONAS H. FRENCH	"
SAMUEL C. GOODWIN	"
CHARLES S. GILL	"
NEHEMIAH GIBSON	"
JOHN GOLDTHWAIT	"
JOSIAH LITTLE HALE	"
SAMUEL P. HINCKLEY	"
WILLIAM HARRIS	"
CLEMENT HUGH HILL	"
HENRY C. HUTCHINS	"
PHILIP HICHBORN	"
HENRY PERCY JAQUES	"
DANIEL JOHNSON	"
THOMAS H. B. JAMES	Lynn.
HENRY F. JENKS	Boston.
GEORGE P. KING	"
GEORGE A. KETTEL	"

FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR.	Boston.
SAMUEL P. LANGMAID	"
SOLOMON LINCOLN	"
ANTHONY S. MORSS	"
EDWARD S. MOSELEY	Newburyport.
NATHANIEL B. MANSFIELD	Boston.
GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS	"
FRANCIS A. OSBORN	"
GEORGE S. POOLE	"
GEORGE W. PALMER	"
ASA P. POTTER	"
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON	"
EDWARD B. ROBINS	"
SOLOMON B. STEBBINS	"
ANDREW SAWTELL	"
JOHN H. STUDLEY	"
WILLIAM W. SWAN	"
ARTHUR J. C. SOWDON	"
CHARLES E. STEVENS	"
BENJAMIN F. STACEY	"
FRANK E. SWEETSER	"
HENRY ELMER TOWNSEND	"
GEORGE F. THORNDIKE	"
EZRA J. TRULL	"
WASHINGTON B. TRULL	Brookline.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS	Boston.
CHARLES HERBERT WILLIAMS	"
FRANCIS C. WHISTON	"
SAMUEL S. WILLSON	"

ARTHUR W. WILLARD	Boston.
HENRY F. WOODS	"
JOHN WILSON	Cambridge.
ALBERT J. WRIGHT	Boston.
MARSHALL P. WILDER	"
FREEMAN A. WALKER	"
LUTHER F. WHITNEY	"

MEMBERS ADMITTED JUNE 23, 1875.

FRANCIS B. AUSTIN	Boston.
NELSON BARTLETT	"
EZEKIEL G. BYAM	"
CHARLES R. BYRAM	"
ARTHUR B. COBURN	"
STEPHEN G. DEBLOIS	"
CHARLES H. DREW	Brookline.
EDWARD EVERETT	Boston.
THOMAS R. B. EDMANDS	"
GEORGE DARRACOTT FENNO	"
GEORGE F. GREENE	"
CHARLES O. GAGE	"
ISRAEL HUNT	Nashua, N.H.
JOHN W. HUNT	"
MOSES HUNT	Boston.
JAMES W. KIDNEY	"
CHARLES K. KIRBY	Brookline.
JAMES LAWRENCE	Boston.
GEORGE W. LITTLE	"

GODFREY MORSE	Boston.
ALBERT MASON	Brookline.
EDWARDS A. PARK	Andover.
CALEB RAND	Boston.
WARREN SAWYER	„
TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, JR.	„
CHARLES A. B. SHEPARD	„
J. OTIS WETHERBEE	„
ERVING WINSLOW	„
HENRY D. WILLIAMS	„
EDWARD WARREN	Newton Lower Falls.

Before 1861, no new members had been admitted to the Association since 1844. By an existing By-Law, new members are elected by the Corporation at any Regular Meeting upon the nomination of the Directors or of their Standing Committee. The fee of membership is Five Dollars, for which a Diploma is given. Any old member may receive a Diploma upon paying one dollar. The new Diploma has a view of the Monument and the list of officers.

In addition to the above list, there are those who were made members before 1844, the evidence of their membership being a Diploma.

Members before 1844 are respectfully requested to give in their names to the Secretary, that he may enter them in his Register of members. All members known to the Secretary as such will receive notices of all meetings of the Association.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

1875-76.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM, PRESIDENT.
G. WASHINGTON WARREN.
WILLIAM W. WHEILDON.
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
SAMUEL H. RUSSELL.
FRANKLIN DARRACOTT.
JOHN H. THORNDIKE.
HENRY LYON.
URIEL CROCKER.
CHARLES DEVENS, JR.
GEORGE B. NEAL.
OSMYN BREWSTER.
EDWARD LAWRENCE.
HENRY WALKER.
ANDREW C. FEARING, JR.



